INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 172- BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 22 1929 ONE ANNA

MOSCOW WON'T DECLARE WAR ON CHINA

PANICKY CANARDS REFUTED

Not a Single Soldier Crosses Manchurian Border

—:o:—

SOVIET WILL STICK TO ITS PRINCIPLE

BERLIN, July 21.

A message from Moscow says that the Soviet Commissioner of Transport, M. Rutzutat, declares that the Soviet Government does not think of sending a single soldier across the Manchurian frontier. Measures are taken due to the report that the white Russian Guards and Russian emigres are preparing to attack Russia. The Moscow Government will not declare war on China for reasons of principle.—Reuter.

PANICKY REPORTS REFUTED

—:o:—

LONDON, July 20.

Tokio.—A message from Manchuli states that the reported occupation of Manchuli and Pogranichnaya is incorrect. Panic prevails. Russians and Chinese are withdrawing, but the Japanese are remaining.—Reuter.

NANKING'S CALL TO MILITARY LEADERS.

LONDON, July 21.

New York.—A message from Nanking says that the Chinese President has telegraphically appealed to the military leaders to "stand united against the menace of Soviet Russia."—Reuter.

SINO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE

—:o:—

M. BRIAND INVOKES KELLOGG PACT.

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—M. Briand at the interviews with the Soviet Ambassador and Chinese Minister invoked the Kellogg Pact to which their countries were signatories and hoped the Sino-Russian dispute would be referred to arbitration. Both diplomatists, it is reported, will interview their respective Governments.—Reuter.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINESTER OPTIMISTIC

—:o:—

DEPRECATES CIRCULATION OF ALARMIST RUMOURS

LONDON, July 21.

Shanghai.—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Wang, interviewed by Reuter was optmistic, and deprecated the circulation of alarmist rumours with regard to the Russo-Chinese situation. He declare that precautionary defensive measures did not imply an abandonment of a hope of peaceful settlement. It was incorrect to infer that China had nullified Russian interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway. There was no ground for fear that any foreign enterprises in China used for purely legitimate purposes would not be duly respected.—Reuter

Patna, July 20.—Considerable sensation was created in Patna to-day by a number of simultaneous house searches in the town in connection with the recently published Bengali Book "Kakori Sadajantra" containing an account of the Kakori conspiracy and the life stories of those hanged in that connection.

REPARATIONS PAYMENTS

—:o:—

Optimistic Tone in Agent--General's Report

WARNING TO GERMANY

LONDON, July 21.

Berlin.—The *interim* Report of Agent-General for Reparations for the first nine months of the Fifth Annuity Year ending 31st May has a verp optimistic tone with regard to Germany's present position and her future economic and financial development.

Germany, however, is again warned to keep down her expenditure and pay from the existing revenue, German exports continue to rise while imports generally are unaltered. A marked reduction of latter is not anticipated as Germany depends on the rest of the world for considerable raw material.

Britain's share of reparations payments and transfer during the period under review amounted to about 20 million sterling, France's 44 million sterling, Italy's 7 millions sterling and United States' three and half million sterling out of a total of 100 million sterling which became available.—Reuter.

DECISION TO RATIFY DEBT AGREEMENTS.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 21.

Paris.—The Chamber has resolved to ratify the Debt Agreements with the United Staees and Britain. The latter was adopted practically unanimously by show of hands.

The resolution which authorised the ratification of the agreement for funding repayment in 62 annuities of the French Debts to the United States was only carried by 300 votes to 292.

The Chamber earlier adopted the first three clauses of the motion by M. Heraud by 282 votes to 274, declaring that the burdens imposed on France by the London and Washington agreements must be covered by the sums which Germany has to pay to France. The Finance Minister left to the Chamber to select the motion embodying reservations it preferred, provided it voted for authorisation of ratification. M. Deligne supported M. Hearud's motion which was then adopted as a whole by show of hands.—Reuter.

DUTT GETS BETTER

—:o:—

Temperature Returns to Normal

INCREASE OF 2 LBS. IN WEIGHT

LAHORE, July 20.

The latest report as regards Budhukeswar Dutt and Bhagat Singh who have been on hunger strike for more than a month is that the former's temperature is now normal and the latter has gained two pounds in weight.—A. P.

FORCED FEEDING CONTINUES ?

—:o:—

DUTT INTERVIEWED IN JAIL

LAHORE, July 20.

Mr. Bisheswar Dutt, brother of Batukeswar Dutt interviewed him in the Jail hospital this afternoon for three quarters of an hour. Dutt, though very weak, was looking cheerful but complained of serious headache. His temperature to-day was 100.3. It is understood forced feeding is continuing.—Free Press

MR. MACDONALD AS CONGRESS PRESIDENT

—:o:—

BENGAL COMMITTEE'S STRONG OBJECTION

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee regretted in view of the past record of the Labour Party and its present Imperialist attitude towards India that the Sind Provincial Congress Committee should have suggested the name of Mr. MacDonald for the Congress Presidentship. The Committee also condemned the repressive policy inaugurated by the Government in Punjab. The Committee "strongly condemned the barbarous treatment meted out to the political prisoners in Punjab and fully symthised with those on hunger strike as a protest against such treatment."—Free Press.

LOCATING WRECK OF "EGYPT"

LONDON, July 20.

Brest.—The salvage steamer "Artiglio" has left for Ushant to resume the work of locating the wreck of "Egypt."—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE DEADLOCK

—:o:—

Macdonald Govt.'s Anxiety

SEARCH FOR NEW BASIS OF DISCUSSION

LONDON, July 20.

Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, is urgently drawing attention to the Lancashire Cotton deadlock with a view to finding a new basis of discussion. Meanwhile Miss Margaret Bondfield will be in close touch with the whole position during the week-end.—Reuter.

SIMON REPORT AND PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

VISCOUNT PEEL'S SUGGESTIONS

LONDON, July 21

Viscount Peel in the course of a long examination of the problems that will confront Parliament when considering the findings of the Simon Commission says: that it might well consecrate a session to the task. Many new members might profitably take a course of Indian study before committing themselves to a curt expression of rigid dogmas which he has read in the election addresses. Viscount Peel regrets that there is no representative of the India Office in the House of Lords, deplores that the Government Bench is the only place in that House where ignorance of Indian matters prevails and defends the existence of the Indian Council, although he will not be surprised if the Simon Commission proposes some alterations in its duties and position.

INDIAN STATES PROBLEM

Referring to the question of Indian States, Viscount Peel says, "Parliament must examine Simon and Butler reports together and cannot decide without weighing the reciprocal effects of the two sets of proposals".—Reuter.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW YORK

—:o:—

POLICE SCRATCHED AND KICKED

LONDON, July 21

New York—A hundred youthful Communists including many girls demonstrated at the Cunard Docks and jeered at 237 boy scouts going to England for the great Jamboree at Birkenhead. The girls scratched and kicked the police but ultimately their banners were thrown into the river. Three men were arrested and may be deported.—Reuter.

CONGRESS BAN ON LEGISLATURES

Bombay Congress M. L. C's. Request for Allowing to Attend Poona Session

MR. NARIMAN'S LETTER TO A. I. C. C.

BOMBAY, July 21.

The following representation has been made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Leader, Bombay Congress Council Party:—

"With reference to the Working Committee's resolution No. 6 passed at Delhi on 6th July advising the members of the various Legislatures to resign their seats, I on behalf of the Bombay Council Congress party, beg to submit the following points for consideration of the A. I. C. C.

(1) That the said recommendation which constitutes one of the items in the programme of Non-co-operation seems inconsistent with the resolution of the last Congress adopting Nehru Report as the goal of the Congress. The Nehru Report is based on Dominion Status within the Empire whereas the N. C. O. movement is fundamentally based on complete independence, not recognising as far as possible the existence of British connection or even of local Governments.

EITHER N.C.O. OR NEHRU REPORT.

Therefore, in order to revert to the original programme of N.C.O. it is first essential to rescind the Congress resolution adopting the constitution of Dominion Status as chalked out in Nehru Report; otherwise this departure seems to be inconsistent when the Congress itself seeks British connection and limits its goal, there seems to be little sense in boycotting British institutions such as Legislatures etc., these are only unimportant and insignificant limbs of that great Empire with which this country, according to Congress Resolution, is to be ultimately associated and even subordinated. To our mind complete N.C.O. programme is only consistent with the goal of complete independence and non-recognition either of British Empire or British supremacy.

NEW LEGISLATURES MUST BE BOYCOTTED.

(2) The apparent reason assigned for this departure is that it is a mark of protest for extending the terms of the Legislatures and thus shirking the country's verdict on important issue of Simon constitution. According to that reasoning our humble opinion is that these sessions of the Legislatures that hold their sittings on the expiry of the old Councils should be boycotted. The reasoning and the protest apparently does not apply to these sessions of Legislatures before the end of this year, these Legislatures are under the old elections and do not come under the extended period. By that time the Lahore Congress will also revise the decision of the Congress one way or other and that will be considered the proper time and occasion for change in the policy. That protest would be more effective as applying to the Legislatures that in the natural course should have expired, and we should not recognise the Legislatures that are kept up by artificial means

HOW BOMBAY M.L.C.'S STAND.

(3) Congress members in the Council, as it were, to serve two masters or at least two interest, the first and primary one is the Congress and second is the electorate or the Constituency that sends them to the Council. It must be admitted that most of the Congress Members are elected not only by Congress votes but by joint votes of non-Congressmen also. Those who believe in the Council work and have faith in these institutions select them as their trustees and Agents to discharge certain functions on their behalf. It would be a breach of trust and betrayal of faith to desert our cause at critical juncture without giving them an opportunity to select other representatives in place of those vacating. In this respect the position of Bombay Council members is particularly difficult and deserves to be separately considered. The Council meets on July 22 when from the point of view of the Electorate and also of some members, some important items are to be put through. They believe that although their representatives may not be able to do such good, still they may, according

(Continued on page 7.)

LAND REVENUE REFORM

—:o:—

Need for Uniform Policy

MR. KELKAR'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

POONA, July 20.

With a view to move the Government of India to take up early steps to introduce a uniform policy of land revenue administration in the Provincial Governments, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A. has given notice of the following resolution:—

"This House recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to formulate for the guidance of the different provincial Governments a uniform policy as far as may be possible in the administration of the Land Revenue Departments calculated to fix by legislation the assessment of land revenue as a tax on a fair and equitable basis."—Free Press.

FOURTH TEST MATCH

—:o:—

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR MANCHESTER

LONDON, July 20.

England's team for the Fourth Test Match against South Africans at Manchester on 27th July will consist of: Carr (captain), Wyatt, Sutcliffe, Bowley, Hammond, Woolley, Leyland, Tate, Freeman, Duckworth and Geary. Hendren will be twelfth man. Hobbs was selected, but he informed the Selection Committee that he did not feel justified in accepting the selection and so he was asked to stand down.—Reuter.

ILL-INFORMED ABOUT INDIAN AFFAIRS

—:o:—

LABOUR PARTY ANXIOUS FOR ENLIGHTENMENT FROM EDUCATED INDIANS

LONDON, July 3.
(By Air Mail).

At the invitation of the Norwich Labour Party, Mr. Suresh C. Ray, formerly Member, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, addressed a meeting of the Party on the "Aspirations of Modern India". There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Banks, President of the Party, presided.

Mr. Ray dealt exhaustively with the present situation in India and outlined the growth o the nationalist movement and the Indian National Congress. He referred to the demands of the Congress and explained them in detail.

An interesting discussion followed with volleys of questions which were answere by the speaker. Several members remrked that they were very ill-informed regarding Indian affairs and if educated Indians would come and enlighten them a good deal of misunderstanding might be cleared up.

The President and Mr. Dalton in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker asked him to convey the good wishes of the Labour Party to the people of India and to assure them that the ran and file of the Party have sincerest sympathy with their aspirations.—Free Press.

FRANCE AND DEBTS AGREEMENTS

—:o:—

GOVT.'S NARROW MAJORITY IN CHAMBER

PARIS, July 20.

The debts agreement debate in the Chamber was in an advanced stage when the Government obtained a narrow majority of 25 in a House of 526 members in favour of discussing the resolution moved by M. Deligne of which it has approved. This resolution, while approving the ratification of the agreements without reservations, implies that the French payments will be dependent on the German reparation payments under the Young Plan. The final ratification in the form approved by Government now seems assured, although the text of the Deligne motion may be amended in the debate.—Reuter.

FORTHCOMING REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

—:o:—

HOPE OF EARLY SETTLEMENT

LONDON, July 20.

Conversations have been proceeding with the interested Governments as regards the forthcoming Reparations Conference and it now seems that there is hope of an early agreement. While secrecy is maintained regarding the probable venue of the Conference, it is generally admitted that it will take place on the continent somewhere most conveniently situated as regards proximity to London.—Reuter.

JINNAH HALL FUND SCANDAL AGAIN

B. P. C. C. Discusses Sub-Committee's Report in Camera

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held a serious discussion 'in camera' on Sunday evening over the report submitted by the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate into the various questions relating to the People's Jinnah Hall. The Report disclosed a very grave state of affairs. Mr. J. B. Patel presided.

Mr. Krishna Iyer at the outset stated that he had gone through the report and felt doubtful whether the general body of the B. P. C. C. would be justified in going into the question as to whether the monies that were collected by the Jinnah Fund Committee were properly utilised or not and in what way the B. P. C. C. was interested in the matter.

The Chairman said that the B. P. C. C. was committed to the resolution appointing the Sub-Committee to investigate into the affairs of the Jinnah Hall and report on it.

Mr. Abid Ali said that the question of going into detailed account of the Jinnah Memorial Funds was the function of the Trustees of the Jinnah Hall. He thought the B. P. C. C. should interfere only if they were called upon to do so by the Trustees.

The Chairman in reading a portion of the report of the Sub-Committee said that a deficit of Rs. 10,000 had been found in the Jinnah Committee Fund.

GO INTO PURDAH.

At this stage Mr. Sanzgiri asked the Chairman whether it was advisable to keep the proceedings open to the press.

The Chairman took the sense of the House and it was decided that the Press should be excluded. The pressmen then withdrew.

The proprietory rights of the Jinnah Hall are vested in the Trustees appointed by the B. P. C. C. Swarajya Sabha and the Jinnah Memorial Fund Committee.

The Committee, it is said, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 as remuneration to Messrs. Sawe and Co., their engineers who were asked to report to the representatives of the B.P.C.C. on the Board of Trustees and the latter were asked to take all necessary steps to safeguard the interest of the Committee.

WORLD SCOUT JAMBOREE

—:o:—

PRINCE GEORGE UNABLE TO ATTEND

LONDON, July 20.

Owing to indisposition, Prince George will be unable to attend the World Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead on 3rd August.—Reuter.

SIND FLOOD HAVOC

—:o:—

More Loss of Life

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO CROP AND LIVESTOCK

KARACHI, July 20.

More tragedies due to floods in Sind are reported. A woman with her child were killed by the collapse of a building in Bagorand, Hyderabad District. Two Pathans in Seoobazar, Larkana, and some persons at Daro suffered the same fate. Four of the eleven buried in the debris of a house two were found to be dead when they were extricated.

At Singhoro many parts of the town are under water. Extensive damage to crops, livestock and property has been caused in the middle and upper Sind.—A. P.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 20.

October	19.45
December	19.69
January	19.64.
March	19.84
May	19.93
Middling Spot	19.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York July 20.

July	18.95
October	19.22
Middling Spot	19.43

New York 10.55.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York July 20.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports 2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 20.

Bar Gold, Fne per oz. £414-11-1 7.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months	5-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-1/4 p.c

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	Closed.
T.T Amsterdam on London	Closed
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T Madrid o nLondon	33.36
T.T Milan on London	Closed.
TT Berne on London	25.22
TT Paris on London	123.87
TT. London on Prague	163.87

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 20.

Demand Bills	484.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £9/0/0 July/Aug. s'ment. Quoted.
Castorseed, Bombay ton £17/12/6 July/Aug. s'ment. Sellers
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £19/5/0 July/Aug. s'ment. Paid.

LINSEED.

London, July 20.

Linseed, Calcutta ton. £19/17/6 July/Aug. s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta Ton, £19/17/6 s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F ton £19 July/Aug s'ment. Hull. Sellers
Linseed, Bombay, ton £20/10/0 July/Aug. s'ment. Sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

	Opening.	Closing.
July	10.20	10.25+.12
August		10.19+.12
September		10.17+.12
October	10.20	10.16+.12
November		10.14+.11
December		10.15+.11
January	10.19	10.15+.11
February		10.16+.11
March	10.22	10.19+.11
April		10.19+.11
May	10-22	10.20+.11
June		10.19+.11
July		10.19+.11
Middling Spot		10.67+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 20

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.55+.10
Fine	6.80+.10
Superfine	7.05+.10
Bengal, Good	6.30+.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.55+.10
Bengal Fine	6.80+.10
Oomra, Good	7.35+.10
Oomra Fuuly Good	7.65+10
Oomra Fine	7.95+.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.65+.10
Broach Fine	8.90+.10
Broach, Superfine	9.15+.10

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 32/4-1/2 July/Aug delivery. Buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 32/10-1/2 Sept/Dec. delivery. Buyers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 49/3 July s'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 36 lb cargoes, 49 July/Aug. s'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 51/6 July s'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels, 51/6 Aug./Sept. s'ment. Quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,
C & C Calcutta,
July/Sept. 12 per cwt.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/2-1/.4
C & F, Bombay
July/Sept. per cwt 12/1-1/4.
C & F Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/1-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 10s. 13/16d. Sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 20.

July	16.45+.10
October	16.55+.10
November	16.55+.10
January	16.85+.10
March	17.05+.09
May	17.25+.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	17.20+20

LONDON SILVER

London, July 20.

Silver—China sold. Business small. Market is dull.

Spot	24-11/16.
Forward	24-3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 20.

	Ready Rej leafy	Ready. Average
Bengal Superfine	245	....
Bengal Fine	235	....
Bengal F.G.	230	210
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	302	210
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	310	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	280
Yeotmal Fine	300	275
Arvi Fine	300	270
Amraoti Fine	285	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	265
Mulkapur Fine	275	250
Khandesh Fine	265	240
Muthia Fine	235	225
Muthia F.G.	210|20	210
Nanded|Purna F.G G.S.	285	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	275	265
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.-G.S.	275	265
Indore|Ujjain Fine	285	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	265
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.C.	....	....
Cambodia	410	....
Miraj|Sangli	....	....
Jinja	465	....
Busoga	475	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 20.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year.
Khandesh		362,964
Central India		380,412
Barsi and Nagar	293	259,270
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,390
Berar		785,260
Central Provinces		390,887
Total Oomras	293	2,263,183
Dholera	795	234,146
N.-W. Provinces		61,719
Rajputana		50,043
Sind-Punjab		132,806
Broach	229	193,400
Coompta & Dharwar		113,322
Westerns-Northerns	196	50,307
Coconada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,027	37,167
Persian		1,682
American		10,429
Egyptian and African		67,671
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10
Total	2,540	3,246,090

—:o:—

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 20.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 18th July. This year.
Europe	545	870,808
Japan & China	10,173	1,618,102
Coast Ports		18,925
Up-country by Rail		128,718
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		65,216
Total	10,718	2,701,769

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The following is the weekly cotton review issued by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, Bombay date 20th July:—

The American market this week was more active and strong, showing a nett rise of nearly three quarters of a cent. In the first half of the week the market was easy on liquidation influenced by favourably crop condition. Later, the market sharply advanced on short-covering and speculative buying stimulated by the fears of increasing boll-weevil infestation and drought in Texas. The Weekly Weather Report published on Wednesday last was considered generally favourable for the growth of plants. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 19.17 on the 17th instant and the lowest 18.01 on the 15th instant, the range for the week being 116 points.

U. S. Mills consumption during the month of June has been 570,000 bales against 668,000 bales in May last and 511,000 bales in June 1928. The total Mills consumption to the end of June thus amounts to 6,552,000 bales against 6,394,000 bales during the same period last year.

Our local market closes Rs. 11-1|2 higher. The market at first was somewhat easy but afterwards advanced in sympathy with the rapid rise in America and on buying by Bazar operators, Commission Houses and a European Exporter. Japanese Houses were sellers. The highest rate for Broach A.-May touched during the week was Rs. 343 on the 19th instant and the lowest Rs. 325 on the 16th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 18. Tenders against Broach contract since 1st July total 7,600 bales while those against Oomra and Bengal contracts total 3,600 and 9,000 bales respectively.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 18th July 1929 are 3,243,550 bales against 3,359,054 bales last year and Exports total 2,507,835 bales against 2,000,701 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 503,751 bales against 453,534 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 18th July is estimated at 1,042,204 bales against 1,201,321 bales same time last year.

While the weather generally is favourable, the weevil menace continues to cause anxiety. The recent rise reminds one that the market has now entered the critical period of July and August in which months crop scares are common. For the present therefore we think it advisable to operate on the long side, purchasing in easy markets.

JAVA, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE MARKET RATES

—:o:—

Bombay, July 17.

Messrs. R. Jumabhoy, Khoja Mohalla, have received the following quotations from their Foreign Branches:—

SINGAPORE.

Per Picul:—

Coffee Laibrarian Big doll 48/50.

Coffee Laibrarian Small dolls. 42/44.

Coffee Sourabaya usual quality dolls. 36-1/2/37-1/2.

Coffee Sourabaya best quality dolls. 38-1/2.

Coffee Palembang dolls. 28-1/2/29

c.i.f. Bombay:—

Pineapples slice per case Rs. 9/6/0.

Sago Flour per cwt. Rs. 6/11/0 D/P Bills 7 ds/s for dolls. 100 Rs. 155/12/0.

Market Tendency: Coffee steady. Sago Flour uncertain. Exchange steady. Steamer for Bombay and Persian Gulf 19/7/29 and 22/7/29.

SOURABAYA.

Per Picul Guilders.

Coffee Robesta Ready Rs. 55/-

Coffee Robesta Rs. 54-1/2.

Coffee Robesta Ready c.i.f. Persian Gulf, per cwt. Rs. 55, No. 1.

Coffee Robesta Ready c.i.f. Persian Gulf per cwt. Rs. 54 No. 2.

Coffee Robesta Ready c.i.f. Persian Gulf per cwt. Rs. 53 No. 3.

c.i.f. Bombay:—

Coffee Robesta per cwt Rs. 53/8.

Java Sugar Ready per cwt (in single bag) Rs. 8/2/0.

Java Sugar Aug./Sept. per cwt (in single bag) Rs. 8/4/0.

Tea Pecco per lb. No. 1 0-10-0, No 2 0-8-9, No. 3 0-7-0.

Tea Dust peh lb. No. 1 0-8-3 No 2 0-6-9, No. 3 0-5-9.

Steamer for Bombay and Persian Gulf 21/7/28 and 2/8/29.

Market Tendency:—Coffee steady. Sugar strong.

HONGKONG.

Cassia dolls. 9/20 per Picul.

c.i.f. Bombay:—

Cassia per cwt. Rs. 14/-.

Green Beans Big per cwt. Rs. 10/10/0.

Sugar Candy superior quality per cwt. Rs. 14/4/0.

Galangal per cwt. Rs. 13/8/0.

Firre Crackers per case of 500 Packets Rs. 18/8/0.

Fire Crackers per case of 1000 Packets Rs. 15/8/0.

Exchange D/P Bills for dolls. 100 Rs. 135/8/0.

—:o:—

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 20.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20-7-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m 29,780 inches .098 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.039

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees (1.9 below normal)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees (1.9 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (0.1 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.25 inches

Total rainfall during the month 14.92 inches

Total rainfall during the year 41.06 inches.

BULLION

SILVER.

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd).

Bombay, July 20.

London ready	24	13	0
London forward	24	13	0
China opening	2	5	6
China closing	2	5	3
American cent	53	2	0
Ready	56	10	0
Asad opening	56	14	0
Highest	56	15	0
Lowest	56	7	0
Closing	56	9	0
Sravan Opening	56	12	0
Highest	56	13	0
Lowest	56	7	0
Closing	56	8	0
Tejimandi Shravan	1	6	0
Tejimandi Bhadra	1	14	0

GOLD.

Bombay, July 20.

Ready	21	7	6
Asad	21	7	0
Shravan	21	7	3
National City	21	12	3
N. Manordas	21	10	9

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 19-7-29	9244000	8482000
Receipts yesterday 19-7-29	4000	7000
Exports to date 19-7-29	8042000	7682000
Stock at Ports. 19-7-29	606000	694000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-7-29	234000	356000
Stock at Liverpool 19-7-29	838000	715000
Visible Supply 19-7-29	1859000	2448000
Quantity in Sight 19-7-29	15693000	14238000

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills, Co. Ltd.)

Bombay, July 20.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 571 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 132 per ton.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In thousands of rupees.)

Balance on: In District treasuries: 31st March 1929 3,55,99; 30th April 1929 2,55,65; 31st May 1929 2,45,66; 30th June 1929 3,00,08.

Balance on: With the Imperial Bank of India: 31st March 1929 5,69,55; 30th April 1929 9,27,03; 31st May 1929 8,42,92 30th June 1929 20,61,76.

Total: 31st March 1929 9,15,54; 30th April 1929 11,82,68; 31st May 1929 10,88,58; 30th June 1929 23,61,84.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67|9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|13.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103|8

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67|7|0 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 101|11|0 5 per cent 1930|44 Rs. 56 7|0.

Tone of Market.—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay July 20.

3 months Discounts 5 7|16 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 5|8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

2 Years Agony Ended

Ulcerated Varicose Leg Healed right up

"Mrs. M. Tate, of 8, Latimer-street, Southampton, England, writes:—"Two years ago I scratched my leg where I have some bad varicose veins, and soon the sore place turned into an ulcer. I tried doctors' treatments but with no good result. For six months I went to the Hospital, and even then my leg did not seem to be any better; in fact, it was getting worse. I could not sleep at night with the agony of it, and in the day-time I was good for nothing. Having seen 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' greatly advertised, I made up my mind to try it, and now, after having three large bottles and using your Clarke's Miraculous Salve, my leg has healed right up, and I am feeling absolutely fine."

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Mrs. M. Tate
Read and profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

Of all Dealers. Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

July 20.

S.S. Varsova, Power, Busreh.
S.S. Karapara, Miller, Durban
S.S. Maloja, Browning, Sydney.
S.S. Golconda, Parry, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.

S.S. Arabistan, Boreland, Calcutta.
S.S. Circassia, Munro, Okha.
S.S. British Advocate, Hutchinson, Abadan.

LOADING.

July 20.

Steamer Nordic for Hamburg.
Steamer Rabenfels for Hamburg
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s mail steamer Pilsna is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Golconda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Arabistan:—The M K Khalili's steamer Arabistan sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Circassia:—The G T Co.'s steamer Circassia sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Okha, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. British Advocate:—The B S O S & D Co's steamer British Advocate sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

July 20.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London: 1 case cotton prints Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Marseilles:—250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For New York:—8 bales woollen carpets M M & Co.

S.S. Circassia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading; 16 bales wool raw K M Nathoo; 6 bales wool raw Cox and Kings Ltd; 6 bales wool raw Clarke and Smith; 25 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal and Co; 75 bales cotton thread waste M Mofatlal and Co.; 5 tons teak wood P Jamshetji and Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts gum olibonum E Virji.

S.S. Borderer for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Nordic for Rotterdam:—6000 cwts linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy; 7000 cwts linseed oil cakes and 19000 cwts groundnut oil cakes J. Parmanand; 10000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes and 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwts gingelly seed L Dreyfus and Co.; 65 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton raw C & Thackersey.

For Ghent:—43 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd: 570 bales cotton raw H Nensey.

S.S. Wartenfels for Rotterdam: 1000 tons mangenese ore J. Finlay and Co.

S.S. Dumana for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw Gill and Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts groundnut seed and 1000 cwts castor seed Birla Bros.

S.S. Robenfels for Rotterdam: 6000 cwts linseed oil cakes and 340 cwts tillseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

S.S. City of Bristol for Philadelphia:—98 casks goat skin Briskey and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 20.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind. Agents M. M. and Co. from London:—30 cases asbestos sheets, 50 cases disinfectants, 13 cases gum, 75 cases cheese, 175 cases cad fruits, 66 cases ink, 16 bags cement, 100 bags caraway seeds, 24 drums boilerine, 18 casks silica clay, 25 drums tar, 20 cases gripe water, 43 cases plumbago, 164 cases medicine, 15 cases champagne, 58 cases cad goods, 71 cases accumulators, 14 cases drugs, 150 cases beer, 16 cases glass, 26 cases soaps, 849 cases brandy, 71 cases accumulator, 252 cases chemicals 11 cases olive oil, 10 cases sauce, 10 cases cotton, 12 cases carpets, 15 cases jam, 75 cases tallow, 37 cases books, 132 cases boot polish 56 cases wine, 49 cases photo materials, 258 casks whiting, 10 kegs graphite, 18 kegs dyes, 385 cases oil stores, 306 cases gin, 30 cases lead, 50 cases mats, 46 cases preserves, 20 cases hardware, 366 cases plywood, 30 cases spirits, 186 cases rivets, 100 cases newspapers, 125 cases whiskey, 10 cases cod liver oil, 13 cases bottles, 566 cases glaxo, 71 causes sausages, 227 cases armroots, 24 bundles C.I. cisterns, 25 bundles T.M. sheets.

DON'T FEAR!

SCORPION STINGS.

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDAS JI KAVIRAJ.

152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST for surveying. Apply to the undersigned stating previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Terms according to qualifications. D. V. SARAIYA, Political Secretary, Dharampur State,
A 32574

WANTED.—Applications for the posts of CLERKS in the grade of 30-5/2-80. Applicants should send in their applications so as to reach this Office, on or before the 1st August, 1929, stating their age, qualifications, caste and the district of birth. Preference will be given to candidates from the backward communities with accountancy qualifications. Y. S. BHIDE, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bombay Presidency, Poona. Poona, July 18, 1929.
A 32568

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A fair looking accomplished Madhwa Desatha Brahmin BRIDE, other than Athreya gothra to marry a Bachelor aged twenty, completes B.A. 1930 in affluent circumstances. Send Horoscope and particulars. Apply "Harikripa" care "Bombay Chronicle".
M R1769

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32473

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, share Dept., 59 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R3254.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned 3 Shares Certificates of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Albino Piedade Soares of Ajmer having been LOST or MISLAID, anybody having any claim for these shares should communicate to the Registered Office of the Company at 149, Frere Road, Kashavjee Building, Bombay, within a fortnight from this date otherwise duplicate will be issued by the said Company.

Share Certificate No. 25611 for 200 shares 277957 to 278156.

Share Certificate No. 14135 for 30 shares 35077 to 35106.

Share Certificate No. 16753 for 18 shares 46050 to 46067.

R1768

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up for the year ending 31st March, 1929.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1929.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 27th July, 1929, to SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1929, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 27th July, 1929, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

The Shareholders at Ahmedabad are advised to receive payments of their Dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Karsondas, residing at Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their Share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.

32557

C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the resolution passed at the General Meeting, held on 9th June 1929 a Committee has been appointed to revise the bye-laws of the Bank. Members of the Bank are therefore requested to send to the Secretary, before 21st August, 1929, any suggestions for additions, alterations or amendments they desire to make to the existing Bye-laws.

A. R. VAIDYA,
32559 Chairman.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MFG. COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th August, 1929, at 4-20 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1929.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1929-30 and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1929.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 27th July, to SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1929, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 27th July, 1929, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

32556

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th August, 1929, at 4-10 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1929.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1929-30 and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1929.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 27th July, 1929, to SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1929, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 27th July, 1929, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

The Shareholders at Ahmedabad are advised to receive payments of their Dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Karsondas, residing at Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their Share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.

32558

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 19th July, 1929.
32563

THE KESARI, POONA.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED to publish the "Kesari" BI-WEEKLY on SATURDAYS and TUESDAYS from the 3rd of August onwards. Intending advertisers should at once communicate with the undersigned for their requirements.

P. DATTARAM & CO.,
Grant Road, Bombay,
32569

THE NASIK ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND POWER Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3RD GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Nasik Electric Supply and Power Co., Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1929, at 24, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st December, 1928 as audited by the Company's Auditors.

(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation under Articles 100.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the next year.

By the Order of the Board of Directors,
THE INDIAN ELECTRIC CO.,
Managing Agents.

24, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 15th July, 1929.
R1769

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned plant which can be inspected at Bhusawal on application to the Divisional Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th July, 1929. 32561

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL ENGINES WITH DYNAMOS FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO THE TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL, BINA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with specification and conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ENGINES WITH DYNAMOS FOR ELECTRICAL SUPPLY TO THE TRANSPORTATION SCHOOL, BINA." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th July, 1929. 32562

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

(1) A RAILWAY BUNGALOW, and OUTHOUSES at No. 57, Main Road, Ranchi (Property of Secretary of State), consisting of 1 Drawing Room, 1 Dining Room, 5 Bed Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, 1 Dressing Room, 1 Pantry, 1 Store Room, 1 Lamp Room and 4 Verandahs—Total plinth area about 6,626 square feet with extensive grounds measuring 6-1/2 acres, more or less, two pucca wells, Tennis Court and Garden—thoroughly renovated—with C. I. Sheet roofing and Naria tiles over, ceilings renewed with Asbestos sheets, rooms distempered with Morses fresco colours—Outhouses consist of two long blocks containing 14 rooms for servants, kitchen, 2 garages, 3 stables, plinth area of outhouses about 5,000 square feet—close to Ranchi Club.

(ii) Two steel and brick OFFICE BUILDINGS on this site are also available for sale. Built only 4 years ago. Plinth area of each about 4,833 square feet. Roof is of C. I. sheets with Naria tiles over, supported on steel stanchions and trusses with tie bars and "kutchapucca" walling of burnt bricks.

For further particulars apply to—

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Surveys & Construction,
E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
32573

THE BOMBAY MALABAR FOREST PRODUCE COMPANY, LTD,

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the outstanding allotment moneys due by several contributories of the abovenamed Company under Orders made by the High Court at Bombay will be received by the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office at Morarbhai Building, 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 15th day of August, 1929. For particulars and conditions application should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Liquidator, at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, on any day from Mondays to Fridays (excepting holidays) between 11.15 a.m. and 5 p.m. and on Saturdays (excepting Saturdays on which holidays may fall) between 11.15 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Dated at Bombay the 17th day of July 1929.

H. D. JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidator.
32547

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of ANANDJI alias ANANDJEE DAYAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Bramhakshatri, formerly a Silk "Ghat Panetar" Cloth Merchant, but since retired ..... Deceased.

(1) SAKARBAI, widow of Anandji Dayal, the deceased abovenamed, (2) MAWJI LAXMIDAS, (3) SHIVJI HIRJI, all of Bombay Hindus, the 1st residing at Jugjivan Kika Street, the 2nd residing at 1st Carpenter Lane, and the 3rd residing at Curry Road, the first two being Executors appointed according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased, and the 3rd being one of the Executors appointed according to the tenor of the Codicil to the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 13th day of July, 1929.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32570

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANMOHANDAS LUKHMIDAS HARKISONDAS MOTILAL and NANDKUMAR MOTILAL, the last named a minor by his natural brother the said Harkisondas Motilal have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any prat thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the southern side of Vithalwady Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175-3/9 square yards or there abouts and bearing New Survey No. 1250 and Cadastral Survey No. 1158 and bounded on the East formerly by the house of Dampdar Mohanji and now of Kapoorchand Mohanji, on the West formerly by the house of Meghji Khoda and now by the property of the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd., on the North by the Vithalwady Street and on the South formerly by the house of Bhaichand Savaichand and now of Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 1664 and Street Nos. 78-80-82.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1929.
32571

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAIKH SHIRAZUDDIN bin SHAIKH KAMRUDDIN and SHAIKH NIZAMUDIN bin SHAIKH KAMRUDIN, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants by their mother and natural guardian Bai Khatizabai, widow of Shaikh Kamrudin bin Shaikh Fakrudin have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Surti Moholla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 316-1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 544, 545 New No. A/7782, Old Survey No. 2580, 2581, New Survey No. 2/4021, Cadastral Survery No. 1419 of Byculla Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 619 and Street No. 22, 22A, 24, 26, 26A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Fakruddin and on or towards the South by Surti Moholla and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1929.
MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32566

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4107 of 1921.

Messrs. KARSONDAS JERAM, a firm ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Messrs. J. M. SHINGHI & CO., a firm and others Defendants,

RUSTOMJI D. BANAJI Assignee.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as may be convenient for an application on the part of the Assignee abovenamed for an Order,

(1) That the Assignee be and he is granted leave under Order XXI Rules 16 and 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure to execute the Decree herein dated 12th December, 1923, against Defendants No. 2 5 abovenamed and Jeewanji Pestonji Lalkaka as partners of the Defendant firm and against Defendants 2 to 11 as legal representatives and sons and grandsons of the deceased Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi a partner in the 1st Defendant firm.

(2) For costs.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1929.

This Summons was taken out by Messrs. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the Assignee abovenamed.

(Sd.) AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Attorneys for the Assignee abovenamed.

To,
(1) CHATURBHUJ RAMKISSON, 4th Defendant.
(2) DWARKADAS RAMKISSON, 5th Defendant.
(3) LILADHAR RAMKISSON, 6th Defendant.

N. B.—The affidavit of Rustomji D. Banaji sworn on the 24th day of June, 1929, will be used in support of this Summons.

32567

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
27 July	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura		16,601
10 „	Macedonia		11,120
17 „	Naldera x	All	16,088
24 „	Razmak		10,602
31 „	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,619
14 „	Narkunda x		16,572
21 „	Rajputana	will	16,518
28 „	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 „	Mantua		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura	call	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 „	Maloja x		20,837
16 „	Ranchi	direct	16,650
23 „	Macedonia		11,120
30 „	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindia	Bombay	16 614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 „	Razmak		10,602
18 „	Rajputana x		16,568
25 „	Ranchi	transhipp	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 „	Morea		10,954
15 „	Mantua*	must	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak @		10,602
22 „	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 „	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak		10,602
25 „	Malwa *		11,000
26 „	Narkunda x		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £76
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8437
15th Aug.	Domala	8443
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th „	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£106
	C £59	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
22nd July	Nowshera x	Straits & Japan
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th „	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
16th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
3th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
7th „	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

x Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24 July
xTottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 „
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6022	29 July	12 „
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
xNageto Maru	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

x Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Hakone Maru	10508	25 July	12 Aug
Suwa Maru	16780	8 Aug.	26 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	22 „	9 Sept

FROM ORIENT O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 „	28 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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1929		
24th July	Barjora	Bussrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th July.	Varela	Basrah via Karachi
31st July	Ellora	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bussrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

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—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrives from Europe by s.s. "Pilsna." Reception at Mole, 7 a.m.

Public welcome to Mrs. Naidu, Jinnah People's Hall, 7 p.m., Mr. J. B. Patel to preside.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

—:o:—

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETIYG

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League, will be held on Sunday, the 28th inst. at 4-30 p.m. to transact the following business —

(1) Confirmation of the minutes of the last general meeting.

(2) Adoption of the annual report and audited statement of accounts.

(3) Adoption of the Constitution.

(4) Election of the office-bearers and the Executive Committee.

(5) Any other business of which three days clear notice is given.

A PROMINENT PUBLIC WORKER HONOURED

—:o:—

BOMBAY MARWARIS PRESENT ADDRESS TO RAI SAHEB SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA

Under the auspices of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Humanitarian League; the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, the Marwari Agrawal Panchayat and other bodies, a representative meeting of Bombay Marwaris was held in the Sukhanand Wadi, near C. P. Tank on Sunday evening to present a congratulatory address to Shivramdas Kedia on his getting the title of Rai Saheb from Government, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas presided.

The address referred in brief to the history of the Kedia family and specially to the public service which had been rendered for many years past by Rai Saheb, Shivramdas.

SWADESHI CLOTH EXEMPTED FROM OCTROI DUTY

—:o:—

BEAWAR MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

At a special meeting of the Municipal Committee of Beawar held yesterday, it was resolved to exempt all Indian hand-spun and hand-woven cloth imported within Beawar Municipal limits from octroi duty and to make all municipal cloth purchases in hand-spun and hand-woven cloth only.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to the interruption of cables telegrams to and from North China and Japan are subject to heavy delay.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Study Classes have been arranged on Mondays and Fridays in the Youth League Office, between 7-8 p.m. in Economics and Politics. Open to members only.

A Gokak correspondent writes that there was slight earthquack shock which lasted for three seconds at 1 p.m. on the 19th inst., Fortunately there was no damage.

MRS. SAKINABAI HASHAM PREMJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total attendance for the month of June was 4598 out of which 558 were males, 2018 were females and 2022 were children.

PUBLIC WELCOME TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Under the auspices of the Bomay Provincial Congress Committee a Public Meeting will be held this (Monday) evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the People's Jinnah Hall to accord welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her return from her Europe tour. Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside.

D. T. MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one at Kalachowki Road, during the month of June 1929 was 1378 out of whom 1164 were males and 214 were females including children.

HOMEOPOTHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Homoeopothic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 30th June 1929, in all 759 patients were treated. Of these 317 males, 245 females and the rest 197 were children. The distribution of patients by community is as under:—Parsis 332; Hindus 289; Maromedans 83 and the rest 55 Christians.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "HINDUISM".

Under the auspices of the Naranji Ibji and Bhulchand Meghji Lohana Higher Education Boarding House, Swami Sambuddhanandji of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "Hindnism" at the Devkaran Mansion, Second Floor, Princess Street, to-day (Monday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL.

The Refresher Course extending over 15 days (which was formerly known as Co-operative Certificate Class) will be conducted by the Central Education Board from Saturday, the 21st September, 1929, to Saturday, the 5th October, 1929. The course is intended to benefit Honorary Organisers, Auditors, Clerks and others connected with the Co-operative Department.

Officers of the Co-operative Department of Indian States will also be admitted to the course if the States choose to depute them. The opening of the classes of the Bombay Co-operative School has been postponed to the second tterm commencing from the 15th November, 1929.

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The above association has been started in Bombay in the year 1924, with the object of improving the educational and other conditions of Maratha Students in Bombay. It is running a recreation club for students where facilities are afforded for gymnastics and other light exercises in open air. Free classes are also arranged to meet the requirements of the matriculation students. Parents and guardians of students and other gentlemen are therefore specially requested to encourage such useful activities by helping the Association in whatever way they think fit. Students of all grades as well as gentlemen are eligible for membership. Communications may be addressed to the Secretary, Maratha Students' Association, Navalkar House Lane, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

KEROSENE RATES.
(Burmah-Shell.)

Bombay, July 18.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of kerosene:

Shell cases per case, Rs. 8-15-6.

Waterlily cases per case, Rs. 8-11-6.

Firefly cases per case, Rs. 8-7-6.

Anchor brand tins per pair, Rs. 6-11-6.

Swastika brand tins per pair,

BENGALEE JEWELLERS FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

Mr. A. Mitter Secretary, Bombay Bengalee Jewellers Assam Flood Relief Fund writes:—

Through inadvertacee it was announced in the Press that only Rs. 2000/- were remitted to the Bengal Provincial Congress Flood Relief Committee on Friday. The actual amount sent to the treasurer of that Committee is Rs. 2500/- The total amount sent up to now comes to Rs. 4500/-.

Host Holbrook

Holbrook's Sauce.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:

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CURE ALL

Eye defects, including Cataract by using Sen's genuine Lotus Honey. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per dram. S. C. Sen, 15/3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Baghazar, Calcutta.

WEEK--END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Marshall's All Round Display

WADKAR SCORES A CENTURY

PARSI GYMKHANA BEATS ENGINEERING C. C.

On the Kennedy Sea Face the Parsi Gymkhana beat the Engineering Cricket Club by 88 runs after a low-scoring match. The home team batted first and scored 128 runs, M. J. Vakil being top-scorer with 35 to his credit. In reply the Engineering Cricket Club found Marshall and Tarapore and could only muster 40 runs.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J S Elavia c Shavakshah b Engineer	16
M J Vakil c Shavakshah b Engineer	35
P M Kateli c Baria b Baria	7
N D Marshall l-b-w Engineer	6
K C Cooper c Surveyor b Baria	5
J D Kumana c Engineer b Baria	10
F M Pavri c Sanjana b Baria	16
R J Mody b Baria	7
M G Kapadia l-b-w Engineer	0
F N Tarapore not out	8
R D Kerawala b Engineer	2
Extras	16
Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H J Engineer 5 wickets for 51 runs.

E J Baria 5 wickets for 61 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 30; 2 for 45; 3 for 54; 4 for 79; 5 for 79; 6 for 105; 7 for 105; 8 for 112; 9 for 113; 10 for 128.

ENGINEERING C. C.

H Baria b Tarapore	3
S Mehta c Elavia b Marshall	9
Shavakshah c Mody b Morshall	0
M Antia run out	0
H J Engineer c Mody b Marshall	7
E Baria c Marshall b Tarapore	1
S Surveyor l-b-w Marshad	9
J Vakil c Mody b Marshall	0
Sanjana b Tarapore	4
Unwala c Kateli b Tarapore	12
Batliwala not out	1
Extras	3
Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

N D Marshall 5 wickets for 26 runs.

F N Tarapore 4 wickets for 11 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 3; 2 for 3; 3 for 3; 4 for 3; 5 for 13; 6 for 23; 7 for 23; 8 for 23; 9 for 35; 10 for 40.

A DRAWN MATCH

At the Islam Gymkhana the home side did well to draw with B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C. Batting first the latter were dismissed for 83 of which Havewalla contributed 33 not out. Botawalla, the veteran bowler, was in his element on a pitch which gave him assistance and returned a good analysis. At their venture the Islam Gymkhana had collected 45 runs for the loss of 5 wickets when stumps were drawn.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

K G Pardeshi c Shaffi b A A Hakim	16
H A Mahale b A U Botawalla	6
C M Rana b A A Hakim	0
V P Date l-b-w A U Botawalla	4
J S Antia b A U Botawala	4
P Vithal c Habib b A. A Hakim	6
J Havewalla not out	33
L V Kaikani b A U Botawalla	1
L B Talwankar c A A A Fyzee b A U Botawalla	0
M D Kharwa c Nathan b A A Hakim	5
R B Gidh b Peerbhoy	1
Extra	0
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A U Botawalla 5 wickets for 38 runs.

A A Hakim 4 wickets for 32 runs.

B Peerbhoy 1 wicket for 1 run.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 7; 2 for 8; 3 for 17; 4 for 27; 5 for 38; 6 for 38; 7 for 51; 8 for 51; 9 for 60; 10 for 83.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Nathani b K G Pardeshi	2
H G Khairaz c Date b Rana	17
A U Botawalla b Havewalla	14
A A Fyzee st Date b Rana	3
A A Hakim c —, b Havewala	1
A M Shaffi not out	3
A Khairaz not out	5
Mohiuddin, Ismail Casum, B Peerbhoy and Gulmahomed did not bat.	
Extra	0
Total (for 5 wkts.)	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Havewala 2 wickets for 11 runs.

Pardeshi 1 wicket for 25 runs.

Rana 2 wickets for 9 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 9; 2 for 32; 3 for 36; 4 for 37; 5 for 37.

ANOTHER DRAW.

Playing against the home 'B' team on the Hindu Gymkhana ground the Young Hindu Cricket Club batted first and scored 87 runs. S P Kapadia who was top-scorer gave a fearless display hitting two sixes. Talpade bowled very well and claimed six victims after continuing with the leather throughout the innings. The Gymkhana batsmen found themselves pitted against some very steady bowling and were not in a safe position when time put an end to the game.

YOUNG HINDU C. C

V M Merchant b Talpade	6
T C Udeshi l-b-w Kesarkodi	16
S P Kapadia c Pupala b Joshi	26
C H Chandarana c Talpade b Kesarkodi	8
K D Dawkar c Talpade b Talpadeee	9
B M Dowlat l-b-w Talpade	0
B C Mehta c Talpade b Joshi	0
P Asher b Talpade	8
Ved not out	4
Vaidya c Kesarkodi b Talpade	0
Sheth c Kesarkodi b Talpade	6
Extras	4
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

D S Talpade 6 wickets for 27 runs.

P N Kesarkodi 2 wickets for 48 runs.

V V Joshi 2 wickets for 8 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 24; 2 for 24; 3 for 33; 4 for 67; 5 for 69; 6 for 69; 7 for 69; 8 for 77; 9 for 77; 10 for 87.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

N D Engineer l-b-w Bhagwandas	17
V S Dongre c Merchant b Bhagwandas	6
V N Kesarkodi c Asher b Asher	26
S S Dongre c Merchant b Bhagwandas	1
R S Nayak b Bhagwandas	9
J P Kapadia c Chandarana b Asher	0
L N Pupala c Chandarana b Bhagwandas	0
V V Joshi not out	3
B K Shah c Dawkar b Asher	0
D S Talpade not out	0
B P Dave did not bat.	
Extra	1
Total (for 8 wkts.)	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bhagwandas 5 wickets for 28 runs.

P Asher 3 wickets for 23 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 21; 2 for 26; 3 for 28; 4 for 38; 5 for 39; 6 for 60; 7 for 62; 8 for 62.

Conditions were much better on Sunday when the Hindu Gym. entertained the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club to a whole day match. The home side took first knock and Pardeshi and Hendlekar went out to open the innings. It was a useful beginning and the score board showed 42 runs when Pardeshi got his leg in front of a straight one from Jog. His contribution of 34 included one six and six fours. S. S. Dongre and V. S. Dongre did not stay long, but when Wadkar joined Hendlekar there followed a fine fourth wicket partnership which realized 80 runs. The partnership was broken when Hendlekar was completely beaten by Dalal; his total of 52 being the result of a sterling innings. Meanwhile Wadkar was scoring steadily and his association with S. D. Mundye occasioned another productive stand 94 runs being added to the score. The Gymkhana batted long enough to allow Wadkar to reach the coveted number, which he did without losing his wicket, and then the innings was declared closed at 248 for 6 wickets.

The Fort Vijaya C. C. began their venture in a disastrous manner. B. D. Jog being bowled by the very first ball and L. C. Meisheri following him to the pavilion soon after. Two wickets down for zero. Doshi was the next to fall, but then Engineer and Date settled down to a useful fourth wicket partnership which carried the score to 58. Runs came in slowly thereafter and it was chiefly through a useful innings by B. C. Mehta that the Young Hindus succeeded in playing out time.

HINDU GYM.

K G Pardeshi l.b.w, B D Jog	34
D D Hendlekar, b Dalal	52
S S Dongre, b B D Jog	0
V S Dongre, c Date, b Dalal	5
R R Wadkar, (not out)	100
A D Mundye, c Jog b Engineer	41
K S Rane, b Mehta	3
D S Talpade, (not out)	7
D J Pathare,) A N Gokhale) Did not bat.	
B P Dave)	
Extras	6
Total (for 6 wkts.)	248

Bowling Analysis.—

B D Job, 2 wkts. for 75 runs.

Dalal, 2 wkts. for 60 runs.

Engineer, 1 wkt. for 15 runs.

B C Mehta, 1 wkt. for 17 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 42; 2 for 46; 3 for 52; 4 for 133; 5 for 227; 6 for 238.

FORT VIJAYA C. C.

B D Jog, c Talpade, b Talpade	0
L C Meisheri, c Pardeshi, b Mundye	0
H H Doshi, b Talpade	7
V P Date, b Dave	33
N D Engineer, b Pardeshi	12
B C Mehta, b Talpade	33
J P Kapadia, b Pardeshi	2
K D Dawkar, c Rane, b Pardeshi	5
V D Desai, (not out)	1
V L Dalal) Manilal) Did not bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 8 wkts.)	106

Bowling Analysis.—

D S Talpade, 3 wkts. for 29.

A D Mundye, 1 wkt. for 26.

B P Dave, 1 wkt. for 3.

K G Pardeshi, 3 wkts. for 23.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0; 2 for 0; 3 for 12; 4 for 58; 5 for 59; 6 for 65; 7 for 79; 8 for 106.

PARSI GYM. WIN.

MARSHALL'S ALL-ROUND DISPLAY.

N. D. Marshall gave a fine all-round display for the Parsi Gymkhana in their match against the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club on the former's ground. The home team elected to bat first but things went badly with at the beginning their wickets falling with only 16 runs on the board At this stage Marshall joined Mehta and the pair carried the score to 54. Marshall was the top scorer with 34 runs to his credit. The innings closed for 116 runs. J. V. Dabholkar showed a fine analysis of 5 wickets for 41 runs in 20 overs, 5 of which were maidens.

The Gowd Saraswats replied with 24, J. V. Dabholkar heading the batting list. Marshall again bowled very well for his 7 wickets for 36 runs in 16 overs half of which were maidens.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S H Mehta, (run out)	23
A J Doctor, c Wagle, b J Dabholkar	3
M J Vakil, b J Dabholkar	0
F E Kapadia, c J Dabholkar	4
N D Marshall, c J Dabholkar, b Kagal	34
H J Engineer, c Dhumatkar, b Kagal	12
D S Dinshaw, b Kagal	4
J H Mader, (not out)	17
M J Maneckshah, c Kesarkodi, b J Dabholkar	8
N B Cooper, b J. Dabholkar	1
S J H Jamshedji, c Divekar, b V Dabholkar	5
Extras	5
Total	116

Bowling Analysis:—

J V Dabholkar, 5 wkts. for 41 runs.

B K Kagal, 3 wkts. for 33 runs.

V V Dabholkar, 1 wkt. for 3 runs.

Fall of wkts.—1 for 6; 2 for 8; 3 for 16; 4 for 54; 5 for 72; 6 for 79; 7 for 86; 8 for 97; 9 for 100; 10 for 116.

GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

P R Dalvi, c Jamshedji, b Marshall	0
P N Kesarkodi, c Maneckshah b Marshall	14
J D Wagle, c Cooper, b. Engineer	12
J V Dabholkar, c & b Engineer	35
M V Dhumatkar, c Maneckshah, b Marshall	3
K N Divekar, l.b.w. Marshall	0
R A Wagle, b Marshall	5
V V Dabholkar, b Marshall	17
A V Dhumatkar, b Marshall	0
B R Kagal b Engineer	3
G B Gavankar, (not out)	0
Extras	5
Total	94

Bowling Analysis:—

N D Marshall, 7 wkts. 36 runs.

H J Engineer 3 wkts for 46 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 0; 2 for 23; 3 for 27; 4 for 32; 5 for 36; 6 for 50; 7 for 82; 8 for 82; 9 for 94; 10 for 94

YOUNG HINDUS WIN.

The Young Hindus proved to be a match for the Islam Gymkhana whom they beat rather comfortably. The home team batted first and scored 106 runs. Roshanalli and S. M. Kadri contributing 32 and 25 (not out) respectively. The visitors had no difficulty in making this score V. Merchant incidentally giving a fine account of himself.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Roshanalli, hit wicket, b Rana	32
S G Ismail, b Rana	7
S A H Kadri, b Merchant	10
A A Hakim, c—b Merchant	13
A G Kazi, st—b Rana	4
G H Kazrani, c—b Rana	0
S M Kadri, (not out)	25
A A Jasdanwalla, b Asher	4
Shaffi, b Rana	4
S K Nathani, c—b Narandas	1
Akbar, c—b Rana	3
Extras	3
Total	106

Bowling Analysis:—

Ashar, 1 wkt. for 10 runs.

Rana, 6 wkts. for 43 runs.

Merchant, 2 wkts. for 23 runs.

Narandas 1 wkt. for 8 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 27; 2 for 42; 3 for 62; 4 for 62; 5 for 68; 6 for 68; 7 for 83; 8 for 88; 9 for 91; 10 for 106.

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

C M Rana, c Kadri, b Kazi	17
S P Kapadia, b Hakim	5
T C Udeshi, b Kazrani	6
V Merchant, b Shaffi	51
Bhagwandas, c Kazrani, b Hakim	3
Chandrana, b Hakim	3
H M Kapadia, c—b Kazrani	17
P M Asher, c Kazrani, b Shaffi	18
V C Saith, (not out)	4
N. Vaidya) J K Kapadia) Did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total (for 8 wkts.)	140

Bowling Analysis:—

A A Hakim, 3 wkts. for 44 runs.

A G Kazi, 1 wkt. for 21 runs.

Kazrani, 2 wkts. for 30 runs.

Shaffi 2 wkts. for 24 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 7; 2 for 20; 3 for 58; 4 for 69; 5 for 79; 6 for 116; 7 for 140; 8 for 140.

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MEDICOS AT PLAY

—:o:—

THE STAFF BEATS THE LADIES

Dear, dear! How the ladies do progress, to be sure! Why, they were playing against the staff of the Grant Medical College on Sunday, and the men were lucky to win by three runs. It was like this.

The ladies would play, but the Staff thought that they were too good for them, so they agreed to do everything contrary to the usual custom. Well they tossed and the Staff guessing aright very ungallantly elected to take first knock. Of course rules had to be framed for the occasion and the wide ball especially had to be clearly defined. After some deliberation it was decided for the benetfit of the ladies that a ball would be considered perfectly fair and legitimate if pitched in that space embraced by the sea face on the one side and the railway lines on the other. To the credit of the ladies be it said that there was only one extra recorded.

The Staff scored 56, Dr. Alban D'Souza being top with 19. Miss D'Sa. with that deceptive double swerve, was a terror to the professors five of whom fell to her. At their venture the ladies began well but Dr. Alban D'Souza again got busy and trundled the side out just in time. It is rumoured that in view of his wonderful success the ladies suspect this popular professor of being ambidexterous, but of course it is not true.

STAFF.

Dr. Vijaykar, l.b.w. Miss Couto	4
Dr. Nulkar, c, b Miss Patankar	9
Dr. Joglekar, b Miss D'Sa	5
Dr. Patel c, b Miss Kapadia	10
Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, c, b, Miss D'Sa	19
Dr. Parmar, l.b.w. Miss Kapadia	0
Major Bhatia, b Miss D'Sa	0
Dr. Martin, c, b, Miss Kapadia	0
Dr. Paymaster, not out	1
Dr. Ranade, c, b Miss D'Sa	0
Dr. Parmar, c, b Miss D'Sa	7
Extras	1
Total	56

Bowling Analysis:—

Miss Patankar 1 wkt. for 26 runs

Miss Couto 1 wkt. for 7 runs.

Miss D'Sa 5 wkts. for 14 runs.

Miss Kapadia 3 wkts. for 8 runs

LADIES.

Miss Thakar, b Dr. Mulkar	2
Miss Patankar, b Dr. Mulkar	10
Miss Davar c, b Dr. Alban 'Souza	12
Miss Gonsalves, b Dr. Alban D'Souza	0
Miss Kapadia, b Dr. Alban D'Souza	0
Miss Cama, c. b Dr. Joglekar	0
Miss D'Sa, l.b.w. Dr. Alban D'Souza	8
Miss Melton, c, b Dr. Martin	2
Miss Couto, run out	0
Miss D'Monte, c Dr. Alban D'Souza	0
Miss Fernandes, not out	0
Mr. Deshpande, l.b.w. Dr. Alban D'Souza	2
Mr. Katrecha, b Dr. Alban D'Souza	4
Extras	13
Total	53

Bowling Analysis:—

Dr. Joglekar 1 wkt. for 20 runs

Dr. Mulkar 2 wkts. for 2 runs.

Dr. Alban D'Souza 9 wkts for 6 runs.

HOW TO DEVELOP INDIAN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

—:o:—

To the Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I invite your attention to the alertness of the Department of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency in issuing a bulletin recommending investigation of the possibilities of mechanical cultivation of the land to be available under the barrage scheme and to the lines on which the investigation is to be carried on by an expert agricultural engineer. The lines advocated are fine as enumerated there-in. May I request you to create by this publication, an interest in some of our capable M.L.C.'s effectively to move in time to get added a sixth line to the said enquiry:—

"(a) To enquire and determine the possibilities of manufacturing in the District and the Presidency and in the country implements of mechanical agriculture necessary for the intensive cultivation of the land to be reclaimed and brought under the steel tractors and ploughs and associated implements for further agricultural processes. (2) as also to suggest means as to how far and in what way private agencies be encouraged to manufacture the requisite implements, what the Government should do to assist indigenous industry, how far they would encourage private enterprise and what functions they should assign to themselves fully to utilise Indian purchasing power for India's industrial advancement and material prosperity. The enquiry may be expeditions since the Goernment will soon have before them ready made schemes adumbrated under the yearly grant of one million sterling allocated by the Colonial Development Bill by the British Government since India is neither a Colony or Dominion nor mandated territory of more modern origin but the oldest and the only "dependency" in the Empire Will its material interests be similarly looked to by her own Government which always and ever since has been expressing sympathies for the peasants as also for the proletariat? Let us wait with expectation as to how our Lunns and Samuels and Mosleys will make those as yet lip sympathies real effective and efficient.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

Madhuli

Bombay, No. 7.

July 20.

—:o:—

MR. GINWALA REMOVES MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala writes:—

There is misundrestanding on the part of some members of the Council that they can attend the Council Sessions till the question of "Council Entry" is decided by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad on the 26th instant. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informs us on our inquiry that members cannot attend the Council Sessions till the question of "Council Entry" is decided by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad on the 26th instant.

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, JULY 22, 1929.

Dangerous Delays.

In welcoming the formation of the Congress Muslim Party in Bombay, Pandit Motilal Nehru naturally deplores the tendency on the part of some erstwhile Nationalist Muslims to put obstacles in the way of the Congress. "The tragedy of it is," he observes, "that some of these very Muslims who have in the recent past contributed to a considerable extent to the greatness of the Congress have now arrayed themselves among its enemies." This tragic feature has been noted by several Nationalist Muslims themselves. There is, however, no room for pessimism. The darkest hour of the night is only the herald of the dawn. The formation of the Congress Party in Bombay and of the All-India Muslim Nationalist Party are significant signs of the times. And even a few who are determined to make the country's freedom their first concern can achieve a great deal.

If the advent of a strong Nationalist Muslim Party is the sign of a returning tide of Nationalism, it is wise for all Nationalists, Hindu and Muslim, to join forces to fight the common opponents and the communalists who consciously or unconsciously play into the hands of the opponents. To this end they can do nothing better than expedite the completion of the Hindu-Muslim settlement. Referring to the four claims of the All-India Muslim League, so far not accepted by the National Convention, Pandit Motilal says that "these questions are still open to negotiations and discussions." That is quite true. But will the President of the National Convention and of the Congress that initiated the Convention, tell us why all these seven months since the negotiations were abruptly ended, they have not been resumed and when and how they are to be resumed? We are not aware of any serious difficulty in the way of even a resumption of the negotiations and discussions. Says the Pandit: "In the name of commonsense I ask Mussalmans what disaster will befall Islam if these suggestions (of the Muslim League) are finally rejected? In the name of commonsense I ask Hindus what disaster will befall Hinduism if these suggestions are accepted? Quite apart from theory, they do not, in my opinion, matter in practice one way or the other." That is also the view of a majority of Congressmen. Else the Congress-League Pact of 1927 would not have come into existence. We, therefore, ask in the name of commonsense why Congressmen are not making an effort to replace the Pact of 1927, which they practically set aside last year, with another on the basis of the principles of the Nehru Report.

Curiously enough, even Mr. Jinnah, who made an earnest attempt at the Convention to get all the suggestions of the League accepted by the Convention has since been extremely reticent on the subject. All that he would say in a press interview at Lahore last week is that the Hindu-Muslim settlement is a national problem and that "to find a solution of this problem is the business of every Nationalist." But, perhaps, the trouble is that every Nationalist is waiting for some other Nationalist to take the initiative in attending to "the business of every Nationalist". Mr. Jinnah also observed that the League of Nations is at present seriously engaged in finding a solution of the minority question. The country would be grateful to Mr. Jinnah if he would publish a comparative study of the Nehru Report and the League's various past solutions of the minority question. We would also appeal to him, to Pandit Motilal and Dr. Ansari to resume the discussion of the communal question at the point where it was left off at the Convention. Delays are proverbially dangerous.

The Way Out.

A message from Moscow states that the Soviet Government has declared that for reasons of principle it will not declare war on China. The Commissioner of Transport for the Soviet announces that his Government does not think of sending a single soldier across the Manchurian frontier. This is reassuring news and the chances of an amicable solution of Sino-Soviet differences are further increased in view of the contradiction of the earlier report that two towns in Manchuria were already occupied by Soviet troops. The united efforts of America, Britain, France and Japan, Powers that are reported to be making an endeavour to persuade Nanking and Moscow to seek a way out of the impasse by clearing up misunderstandings by means of a conference will not, we hope, be affected by the mischievous suggestion of the "Daily Mail," which is evidently a spokesman of die-hard anti-Russian opinion in Britain, that the Chinese Government should utilise the White Russians in its territory in an armed conflict against the Soviet. The latter is perfectly justified in saying that any steps it takes from a military point of view are due to the report "that White Russian guards and Russian emigres are preparing to attack Russia." But it is its duty to convince the Chinese Government that these steps are not intended as a war move against China, just as much as it the duty of the Nanking Government to convince the Soviet that it will have no cause for quarrel with its northern neighbour so long as Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria is not threatened.

Both Powers are signatories to the Kellogg Pact, as the American Government has pertinently reminded them, but it will be a decided advantage for both America and Britain if they give political recognition to the Soviet so that they can influence it in the direction of peace as a Power which is no longer regarded as a Pariah amongst the Nations, but as one of them. Had an endeavour been made earlier by Britain and America to recognise the Soviet, their efforts at the present juncture to persuade both the Chinese and the Soviet Governments to came to an understanding instead of threatening an armed conflict, which neither of them evidently desire, would have borne rapid fruit. However, the chances now appear to be that if these powerful and influential intermediaries put for sincere efforts, both the contestants will be willing to listen to reason. But the vital point in securing success for peaceful negotiations is that Russia must no more be regarded by America and the Western Powers as an outcast.

Cutch People's Duty.

The prospect of the grievances of the subjects of the Cutch State being removed seems to be as far as ever. A deputation of the Cutch People's Conference, led by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, waited on His Highness the Maharao the other day and the reply it received could only be characterised as adding insult to injury. His Highness, in the course of his reply, said that he was pleased to receive the members of the deputation and had listened with interest to their address. "The resolutions of their present meeting," His Highness continued, "alluded more or less to the same matters to which they had referred on the previous occasion" and His Highness remarked that no useful purpose would be served by entering into a detailed discussion of each item as they were aware that the questions under reference had been receiving consideration and would receive further sympathetic consideration. There could be no more cruel mockery of the almost intolerable situation in which the people of the Cutch State find themselves than the attitude of nonchalance adopted by their able but reactionary Ruler towards it. This is not the first time that the representatives of the Cutch people waited on His Highness and yet the grievances still remain in the stage of consideration. Something, it must be admitted, has been done in the way of administrative reform but that something is nothing compared with much that still remains to be done. The people have no voice in the administration, the exchange muddle, which can most expeditiously be settled if a committee of experts is appointed and its recommendations are immediately carried out, still continues, the revenue system preys most heavily on the agriculturists and, last but not least, the personnel of the administration calls for fresh blood. But the Maharao remains as apathetic as ever. The gentle warning administered by the Viceroy during his visit to Cutch seems to have produced no effect. But, when all is said and done, it is the people of the State and their leaders who must bear the largest share of the blame for the present situation in that State. The leaders particularly must realise that merely holding the People's Conference once a year and waiting on His Highness in deputation do not constitute their whole duty. The agitation for reform must be persistent as well as vigorous if it is to prove effective.

Timely Warning

Colonel Wedgwood was well advised in drawing the attention of the Commons to the loopholes provided in the Colonial Development Bill which passed its third reading on Saturday. The measure, as amended on the suggestions of Sir Oswald Mosley on the Government side and of Sir Herbert Samuel from the Liberal group, lays down that workers in Africa, the cost of whose labour is being defrayed by the State, should receive wages "not less than standard wages." It prohibits the employment of children "under an age which was appropriate under the circumstances" and specifically excludes the employment of youngsters under twelve. Colonel Wedgwood said that the Bill would make "the poor devils of natives work harder than ever." "Appropriate under the circumstances" is certainly a vague term and it will require the strictest vigilance of the Colonial Office to see that child labour is not exacted in the African Colonies to secure big dividends for European commercial exploiters. Even as regards children below twelve it will be difficult for the Colonial Office to compel the strictest observance of the rule prohibiting their unemployment, unless it makes a point of investigating the conditions under which child labour is employed, by instituting close and frequent inquiries.

THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA

POSITION OF INDIANS IN THE COLONY

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

I.

When I was invited by the British Guiana East Indian Association to come over to this Colony, it was with the very greatest happiness that I found myself able to accept the invitation. For many years past I had wished to come to this country, but had been prevented by earlier obligations. When I arrived here, I found that my visit was both timely and valuable for the community. There were many vital questions which had been held over pending my visit, and the fortunes of the East Indian community itself were hanging in the balance. It would be difficult to describe how critical the situation had become, and how near the whole community was to suffering irreparable disaster; for things were not previously done to prevent it. Now, however, I have every hope that we shall tide over our difficulties and that the whole East Indian community will once more prosper in every sense of the word.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The most important thing to realise in India is this, that the racial disabilities, which are felt so acutely in Africa by the Indian settlers, are not present here. There is an ordinance which I can quote making this equal standing of the community firm by statute for the future. Whatever happens to the constitution either in the way of change or modification, any racial discrimination has been declared finally here, to be illegal.

This lack of racialism has made the East Indian position here entirely different from that in Africa. I have not found the slightest sense of what is called the inferiority complex. No sense of inferiority remains among the Indians who are settled here, and now that the indenture system, which was an economic degradation, has been abolished, the whole Indian community stands before the world in its own rights as a self-respecting body. It would be absolutely impossible to imagine the things being done in this colony which are practised everyday in Africa.

Let me explain that the African also has received equal racial treatment. All over the West Indies this is the case. Dr. Norman Leys, who has been the champion of Africans and Indians alike in Kenya, and the most downright speaker against racialism, has written with the greatest happiness about his experience of racial equality in the West Indies. My own experience had been the same. Therefore, on the political side, there seems to me nothing to fear in the future. Let me now quote the Ordinance which has given statutory declaration to the racial equality within the constitution of British Guiana. It runs as follows:—

ORDINANCE NO. 18 OF 1923.

An ordinance to declare the status of all classes of British subjects of non-European race or origin resident within the Colony, and to confer the same status upon all natives of India so resident.

Whereas the Combined Court has provided funds for the colonisation of the Colony of British Guiana by British subjects of British Indian and other non-European race or origin without any form of inden-

(Continued on page 10)

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON RAILWAYS

A PRESENT TO CRITICS OF HAJI BILL

(BY B. M. D.)

VII

In our last article we made a present of some instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers and Anglo-Indians in the railways, practised or connived at by the British Government, to the champions of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical, most hysterical and insulting propaganda against the Haji Bill for the Reservation of the Coastal Trade of India to Indian shipping. In this article we make them another present of some more examples of the same.

The following instances are from the book on "Indian Railways" by Pandit Chandika Prasad, retired Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, published in 1921:

The Committees appointed by Government before 1920 to enquire into Indian railway matters had no Indian member on them, nor did they make any attempt to ascertain Indian public opinion on the questions at issue..... Several of the changes made on their recommendations have proved highly prejudicial to Indian interests.

The evidence taken by the last Royal Public Services Commission on the Railway Department was taken from European and Anglo-Indian officials only. Although written statements were submitted by three Asiatic-Indians, none of them was called before the Commission to give oral evidence. Even their written statements were not embodied in the evidence printed with the Report.

The Secretary of State has been exercising his powers to further the interests of the Indian railway companies incorporated in England, by granting them undue concessions, modifications of their contracts, extensions of the periods of their contracts, etc., at times against protests from the Government of India.

MONOPOLY OF HIGH POSTS.

"The Europeans have made a sort of monopoly for the higher posts of power and emoluments to the exclusion of Indians, not only in British India, but also in some of the important Indian States. Indians, however qualified, are generally kept down in lower posts, more prominently on State (owned) railways entrusted to (British) Working Companies."

"The railway administrations in India practise economy in the provision of accommodation for the third class, but they spend lavishly on the first class that seldom pays the expenses. The people who pay most of what the railways earn from passenger traffic are denied the commonest requirements."

"The accommodation provided at stations in the way of waiting rooms or sheds for the third class is worse than anything which the people are accustomed to have even in their poorest dwellings. They are made to sit on dusty floors in large crowds, in the heat of May and June, under roofs covered by corrugated iron sheets only."

"On some railway 1st and 2nd class waiting rooms were provided on racial distinctions."

Most of the Technical Schools and Drawing class attached to the Railway Workshops maintained entirely at the cost of railway revenue, which is public money, are almost entirely reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

"The rate of pay allowed at present to Anglo-Indian apprentices in Locomotive and Carriage Shops are sufficiently high for the subordinate grades, while the rates laid down for Indians are so low that young men of higher educa-

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day

The Last Chance.

According to Reuter Mr. Shanmukham Chetty is so much "impressed by the earnest desire of the men in charge of the India Office to do their utmost to conciliate Indian opinion" that he appeals to his countrymen to "give them a fair chance to work out their policy." If Mr. Shanmukham Chetty has better grounds for his optimism than Labour Ministers' pleasant words, we would like to know what they are. The country as a whole would be guided by the principle; "handsome is that handsome does." As regards a fair chance, the National Convention and the Congress have already given one to the Labour Government. That Government need not assume that all Indians will be taken in by sweet words.

Sanitation v. Superstition.

The two striking features of the debate in the Corporation on Malaria are the admirable speech of the Municipal Commissioner and the truculent suggestion of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai that all the wells in the city should be left open. The latter should be allowed to speak for itself. Mr. Dalal's speech we cannot commend too highly. It is a splendid exposition of the policy he has chalked out and should convince every rationally thinking citizen of the soundness of the policy. If he has erred in anything, it is in making two many and not too few concessions to superstition.

Need For Propaganda.

We trust at least a majority of the Corporators will realise their responsibility in the matter and judge the problem in a rational manner, making the preservation of the city's health their first and foremost concern. Whatever may be the immediate decision of the Corporation the adoption of the complete programme of Major Covell, endorsed by the Medical Council, is only a question of time. It is the duty of the medical profession in the city and all those who believe in the new policy to inaugurate a vigorous propaganda to create public opinion in favour of the policy.

Harsh and Vindictive.

It appears from the reports of the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case in the local papers that the under-trial prisoners are being treated very harshly. We learn that, though the Special Magistrate's Court is guarded at every point by the police, each accused person is handcuffed with a constable, which is a provocative humiliation and causes utterly unnecessary discomfort to the accused. It is also said that frivolous restrictions are put on interviews between the accused and their nearest relatives and even on the latter's admission to the Court. Mr. Kiron Chandra Das, Secretary of the Defence Committee and a relative of one of the accused, has been compelled to resign his post because of the humiliating treatment meted out to him.

A Thought For The Day.

"I am no herald to enquire of men's pedigrees, it sufficeth me if I know their virtues."
—SIR PHILLIP SYDNEY.

SAMPLE OF BRITISH JOURNALISTIC ETHICS!

"Times" Allows O'Dwyer to Paint Indian Politicians Black

BUT HAS NOT CHIVALRY TO PUBLISH OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD

—:o:—

In "The Times" of the 11th June, the following letter over the signature of Sir Michael O'Dwyer appeared:—

To the Editor of "The Times".

Sir,—There seems to be fairly general agreement that Mr. MacDonald, in selecting the personnel of his Cabinet, has shown a wise desire to maintain stability and win public confidence. In the past the policy of his party was suspect among those who regarded the maintenance and development of the Empire as essential factors. That suspicion was largely dispelled in the last Labour Government by Mr. Thomas's masterly administration of Dominion and Colonial affairs.

The capacity of the present Government to handle Imperial questions to the advantage of our fellow-subjects at home and oferseas will soon be put to the test. They have to come to an early decision on the reports of the Donoughmore Committee as to the future Constitution of Ceylon, and of the Hilton-Young Commission as to the system of administration in our Eastern and Central African Dependencies; while looming in the near future are the proposals of the Simon Commission in regard to the future government of our great Indian Empire. All these problems have common ground in the fact that in each case the British Parliament is the final authority as trustee for the peoples as a whole, and particularly for the interests of that vast majority of the indigenous population which is totally illiterate—80 per cent. in Ceylon, 92 per cent. in East Africa. That majority, being ignorant and unorganized, is unable to protect itself against a small but highly organized and politically alert minority, which, whether indigenous or immigrant is striving to gain complete power and dominion for itself by using the specious catch-words of democracy.

History within and without the British Empire shows how inevitably a narrow oligarchy, even when masquerading in democratic trappings, abuses its power where racial, religious, social, or material interests conflict, as they do in every one of the instances quoted. Hence the necessity steadily to adhere to and enforce the unquestioned principle of the trusteeship of Parliament till the ignorant masses have by education and training become fitted to protect themselves. If it be argued that this involves sacrificing or delaying the application of the principles of self-government or responsible government, the answer is that, in the absence of reasonable homogeneity or of an admitted national status (such as existed in old England and feudal Japan), those can only be applied when a considerable proportion of each of the main racial, religious, and social elements composing the community is able and willing to combine with the others in establishing a Government which will command general allegiance. Even then it will still be necessary for Parliament to make statutory provision for safeguarding minorities, as in the Succession States of Europe to-day. The position is well summed up in relation to Kenya, where the British minority is claiming responsible government, at page 250, of the Hilton-Young Report:—

While our proposals are carefully designed to avoid committing the Government to an advance towards responsible government, they could equally be said to close the door finally on no line of political advance which the future may show to be desirable. For the present, however, if we are asked to admit the possibility or responsible government, our answers must be that we can see no escape from the dilemma that under it the Ministry must be responsible either to a purely European electorate which would constitute an oligarchy in the guise of a democracy, or to a wider electorate for participation in which the natives are not yet, and may never be, ready.

The principle thus enunciated has found wide acceptance as regards Kenya, particularly in Labour circles. But is not the dilemma in India the same? Would not a Brahman oligarchy—the goal of the Swaraj Party, however disguised in democratic settings—be infinitely more oppressive to the lower Hindu castes (such as the non-Brahmans in Madras and Bombay), to the 70 million Moslems, the 60 million outcastes (created and maintained as such by the Brahmans), the 12 million Buddhists, the 12 million aboriginal tribes, not to mention the British and Parsis, who have built up India's commerce, than the white oligarchy in Kenya? The "Untouchables" would give a ready answer. In both cases Great Britain must till conditions are radically altered, remain trustee for the protection of the various racial and religious minorities, the lower Hindu castes, the backward races, and the "Untouchable", who in British India, probably form 90 per cent. of the population, and look to the British Government and its agents in India for protection against injustice and exploitation by an oligarchy of the higher Hindu castes. Fortunately the Simon Commission has a free hand.

I am, &c.,
M. F. O'DWYER.

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN'S LETTER.

On the same day Munshi Iswar Saran sent the following letter to "The Times". The letter was not published.

To the Editor of "The Times".

Sir,—In your issue of to-day's date, Sir Michael O'Dwyer has expressed his views as regards the policy which the Labour Government ought to pursue in relation to India. Sir Michael is so well-known to us that his opinions will cause no surprise to any Indian, but in this country where ignorance about India and its affairs is simply appalling, it is just possible they may prove harmful to our cause, if left unchallenged. I shall, therefore, venture to trespass on the hospitality of your columns.

To any one having even the most superficial knowledge of my country, the comparison of India with Kenya will appear grossly unfair. In Kenya a small alien minority is claiming self-government for itself, in which the natives of the country will not participate for a very long time to come. In India, Indians are demanding self-government not for any class or section, but for the entire people. Have we not in our Report, the Nehru Report provided for universal suffrage? If the franchise in India to-day is limited, the officials whose representative Sir Michael is, must be held responsible.

In Sir Michael's judgment the aim of the Swaraj Party is Brahman Oligarchy. Perhaps, he will change his view when he is told that the late Mr. C. R. Das, of Calcutta, the founder of the Swaraj Party was not a Brahman. Thousands of Swarajists are non-Brahmans. If a personal reference be forgiven, I shall say, that I myself am a non-Brahman. We are striving not for Brahman oligorchy but for National elSf-Government. Does the Nehru Report seek to establish Brahman Oligarchy?

Sir Michael talks of the illiteracy of the Indian masses, only eight per cent. being able to read and write. British officials have ruled India for a century and a half, and this is what they have succeeded in accomplishing. There are minorities no doubt, but we are anxious that in the future constitution, the legitimate interests of the minorities should be safeguarded.

In conclusion, I shall offer a word of advice to Sir Michael, if I may. He should re-visit India and study the new problems on the spot. His present knowledge of my country has become out of date.

Your obedient servant,
ISWAR SARAN,
Member, Legislative Assembly, India.

London,
11th June, 1929.

ANOTHER LETTER OF MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN.

On the 18th June, there appeared in "The Times" a long letter from "A Correspondent" on India, and Munshi Iswar Saran on the same day sent the following letter to "The Times". This letter was not published.

To the Editor of "The Times".

Sir,—"A Correspondent" in your issue of to-day's date has made certain statements which should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. He says, that the Simon Commission was boycotted only. "By certain prominent Indian politicians" and that, "there was no widespread popular feeling behind the so-called boycott." "I wish to tell him that, almost all the important political organisation in the country have resolved to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission. In support of his statement he mentions the fact, that eight of the nine Provincial Legislative Councils together with the Council of State voted for co-operation with the Simon Commission. He is, or must be aware, that the majority of the elected members of all these Legislatures voted for Non-Co-operation, while the vote for co-operation was carried with the help of officials and nominated members of these bodies. Eliminate the votes of Government officials as well as of members nominated by Government, and we find, that the majority of elected votes they alone are an index of popular feeling—were against co-operation.

Your Correspondent attacks the Nehru Report, and here again he has not appreciated the nature or extent of the opposition to it. With the general plan of Dominion Status here is no quarrel, such differences as exist relate mainly to matters of detail, or the amount of representation given to various communities. The Nehru Report still holds the field, and this is the one document in India, today, which has the largest amount of support.

There is another inaccuracy which I shall ask your permission to point out. Your Correspondent asserts, that the Indian press is almost entirely controlled by Congress politicians. This is wrong. Are "The Leader" of Allahabad and "The Daily Mail" of Bombay, to mention only two widely known papers, controlled by Congress politicians? They attack the Congress as freely as would your Correspondent. But it is perfectly true, that almost the entire Indian press is sick and weary of the present system of Government in India, and is fighting for freedom for all it is worth.

Your obedient servant,
ISWAR SARAN,
Member, Legislative Assembly, India.

London,
18th June, 1929.

Along with this letter, Munshi Iswar Saran wrote a letter to the Editor of "The Times," personally, which runs as follows:

18th June, 1929.

Dear Sir,—I venture to submit that journalistic fairness demands, that if a newspaper publishes views of one school of political thought, it should allow a reasonable discussion and contradiction of those views. The higher the position of a newspaper, the greater becomes its duty, to afford its readers an opportunity of having both sides of the question placed before them. The other day Sir Michael O'Dwyer wrote a letter to "The Times" on India, and I took the liberty of sending a reply. To my deep regret I find that you have not been good enough to publish it. I find in to-day's issue of your paper a long communication on India, and I am sending you a short letter in connection therewith. I hope this will meet with a better fate. I am anxious that people in this country should know the facts before forming their judgment.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
ISWAR SARAN.

REPLY OF "THE TIMES".

To this letter Munshi Iswar Saran received the following reply, on behalf of the Editor of "The Times.":—

Printing House Square,
London, E.C. 4.
June 19th, 1929.

Dear Sir,—As it challenges the accuracy of our Correspondent's article, your letter has been sent to the writer of that article.

Yours faithfully,
I. WEBB,
Editor's Secretary.

Iswar Saran,
M.L.A.

London,
27th June, 1929.

IS IT INSOLVENCY?

—:o:—

SUIT AGAINST MR. SOPHER

In the Insolvency Court, Mr. Jinnah, counsel for petitioning creditors Mr. Gordhandas Thakersey and others, presented a petition for adjudicating J. J. Sopher, a debtor, an insolvent. As J. J. Sopher, had through his attorney written to the Insolvency Registrar that he apprehended an application of this nature and if such an application was made notice should be given to him, His Lordship directed that notice be given to the debtor's attorneys Messrs Bhimji and Co, and further ordered that the petition be heard on the 17th June.

On the 17th June, the debtor appeared by Counsel and put an affidavit denying debt and also denying any act of insolvency. Whereupon, His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the petition to 21st June to enable the petitioning creditors to put an affidavit in rejoinder. On the 25th June 1929 the matter came up again before His Lordship. After hearing arguments from counsel of both the parties, His Lordship ordered debtor to give security for or deposit with the Chief Clerk Rs. 55,000 within 14 days and if such security was given or deposit made the petition was ordered to be stayed until the petitioning creditors filed suits and established their claims. In default of security or deposit the petitioning creditors were given liberty to bring the petition on hearing on 24 hours' notice. The debtor having neither given security or deposited the amount the matter again came up before Mr. Justice Rangneker on the 12th instant, when after hearing counsel. His Lordship ordered evidence to be taken on the issues of the debt and act of insolvency. The matter came up for hearing on the 19th July when Mr. Daftari, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for petitioning creditors. Two of the petitioning creditors were examined. The debtor by his counsel after a part of the examination admitted the debt and evidence was proceeded with on the issue of the act of insolvency. The debtor also gave evidence and the matter stands adjourned to Monday as part heard.

COUNCIL ABSTENTION POLICY OF CONGRESS

—:o:—

HON. MR. RAMDAS PANTALU'S SUGGESTIONS.

MADRAS, July 19.

In a statement to the Press regarding the Congress Working Committee's decision, the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu suggests that forcing of resignations by one wing of the Congress on the other wing is certainly to weaken the Congress ranks and the revival of the old boycott of Councils is extremely inexpedient and should not be attempted on consideration of mere voting strength of the no-Changers who might assemble at Allahabad next week.

Mr. Ramdas analysing the present position suggests two courses by which there might be a harmonious working between both the no-change and the Council groups. He contends that a centralised government for India will succeed only when there is a foreign bureaucracy but in a scheme of Self-Government it will not work satisfactorily. A Federal working and provincial autonomy are indispensable and the Congress should retain the supreme authority in certain essential matters like the National demand and its settlement and the obligatory pursuit of the constructive programme, leaving the control and regulation of the Council work to the Provincial Congress organisations.

The other reason he suggests of this one is unacceptable, is to revive the Das Scheme of a distinct Swarajist group functioning as a party of Congressmen in Councils without interference by the Congress. The Council workers will substitute discipline and control of the Council parties for that of the Congress organisation. He believes there is room for doubt whether the A.I.C.C can set aside the specific resolution of the Calcutta Congress regarding Council work and says "the proper course is for the Council parties if the A.I.C.C. insist on resignations to convene a conference of representatives of the various Congress Council parties at a central place and decide upon some plan of action."—Free Press of India.

CONGRESS RAN ON LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1).

to their point of view, at least be able to prevent some harm. If the members according to the resolution tender their resignation now their constituencies would not have an opportunity of electing other members in their places and these constituencies would remain unpresented particularly in the last session of the Legislature. That would not be fair to the Electorate who desire to have a representation. Therefore, I would suggest that our Party should be presented to attend this session at least as there is no time for fresh elections.

Boycott of Councils was but one item in the N.C.O. programme the other items being boycott of Schools and Colleges, Law Courts and other Government institutions. As regards the other items, the programme is not altered and no efforts are being made to boycott those other institutions. On the contrary, the ban is removed from Courts of Law and staunch Congressmen like Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Satyapal are allowed to put forth defence and the President is even permitted to resume his practice.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME THROUGH COUNCILS.

It is, therefore, difficult to understand how the cause is to be advanced or Opposition to be stiffened or protest made more emphatic by making a solitary exception with regard to Legislatures alone. The N.C.O. programme must either be adhered to 'in toto' or rejected 'in toto', and we do not think that any useful purpose would be served by selecting one item and allowing laxity and indulgence with regard to others. Through the Councils some constructive work of National programme can be pushed through such as the use of Swadeshi articles and cloth or prohibition whereas with regard to other Government institutions there is no such redeeming feature.

Lastly, one of the main considerations advanced in persuing the Congress to accept the Nehru Report and to give up the demand for Independence was that it was essential at such critical juncture in the National crisis to attain as much unity in all ranks as possible and even to draw in the Liberals and Moderates so as to have a united front, whereas this change in the programme is sure to wake up the old controversy between No-changers and Pro-changers and thus weaken the National cause by creating a split at a critical juncture.

WAIT TILL LAHORE CONGRESS MANDATE.

The whole political situation will have to be reviewed at the Lahore Congress and the question of laying down a new national policy is considered, and nothing would be lost by waiting for a few months more till the open sessions of the Congress is able to give a National Mandate on all subjects including this one.

In his evidence before the Riots Enquiry Committee, the Home Member stated that the Government proposed to introduce a bill in the Legislative Council on the lines of the Emergency Act of Bengal, in view of the industrial unrest in the city and the unsettled state of affairs, it is expected that the Government may introduce some important measures as Emergency Legislation which may be detrimental to the public interest or interfere with the legitimate public activities such as peaceful picketing, etc. Besides an important announcement is expected from the Government with regard to the Land Revenue Policy and Legislation revising the whole policy and overhauling the present system is also expected.

Whether under the above circumstances it would be right for the Congress members to desert their posts and thus indirectly betray the cause both of Labour and Peasants at a very important juncture are matters for the consideration of the A.I.C.C. The Council enjoys the very meagre power of rejecting measures but once they are brought on Statute Book, it has practically no power to undo the mischief by eradication and removing it from the Statute Book. The Bombay Congress Council Party begs to submit the above points for the consideration of the A.I.C.C. and hopes that they will be duly weighed by members before coming to a decision on this important subject."

ARMY AND AIR FORCE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

—:o:—

TO BE HELD IN DELHI ON NOVEMBER 19

SIMLA, July 20.

The next Army and Air Force entrance examination will commence in Delhi on November 19, 1929, and will last for about ten days.

The number of vacancies that will be offered at this examination for Woolwich, Cranwell and Sandhurst to Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates, provided they succeed in obtaining qualifying number of marks at this examination will be published at a later date.

The candidates must have attained the age of 18 and must not have attained the age of 20 on January 1, 1930.

Copies of the forms of application for appearing at this examination may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Simla. The closing date for applications will be September 1, 1929.—Free Press.

MUSLIM NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

—:o:—

OPPORTUNITY FOR MR. JINNAH

The "Leader" writes:—

We extend our hearty support to the movement for the organization of Muslim nationalists throughout the country. As would appear from the communication of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, which we published yesterday, the decision to form an 'All-India 'Muslim Nationalist party' was taken in April last at a gathering of prominent Muslim nationalists from various province at the house of Dr. Ansari. But three months have been allowed to pass without any practical steps being taken to give effect to the decision. The action of Mr. Brelvi and a few other Muslims in Bombay in starting a movement to fight communalism and other reactionary forces appears to have stimulated Mr. Kidwai who has announced that a meeting of the supporters and sympathisers of the proposed Muslim Nationalist party will be held at Allahabad on July 27 to give effect to this decision arrived at at Delhi. The number of Muslims who have been trying to approach Indian problems from the larger nationalist point of view has been growing and it is high time that they formed an all-India organization with branches in the provinces for carrying on nationalist propaganda among the Muslims. If Mr. Jinnah had not unfortunately strayed into communal politics, he should have been one of the most prominent leaders of the new party. He was not among the signatories of the circular letter issued by the Muslim nationalists in Bombay. Inspite of his halting and hesitating attitude we still believe that he is a nationalist at heart, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than if he lent the weight of his influence, intellectual gifts and political experience to the new movement. His Independence, great qualities of leadership and patriotism have been proved on numerous occasions and it is a matter of great regret to many of his friends and admirers that he has been trying to compromise with communalism and showing a reactionary tendency. Why does he hesitate to express frankly and boldly his "personal" views on the problems before the country for the benefit of his co-religionists? The Muslim nationalists, though they may at present be small in numbers must, if they wish to succeed, work earnestly and vigorously. The aims and ideals of the new movement should have the active support of Muslim youths who should emulate their Hindu brethren in working for national freedom. Religion should have nothing to do with politics. Those who invoke the aid of religion for political ends are the greatest enemies of the country. Communalism is a crime against the country and a sin against humanity. Old animosities based on religious considerations are an anachronism. Those who try to keep them up ignore realities and are victims of unreasoning prejudicies. Emancipation from these insensate and suicidal prejudices is the first condition of national progress. They breed suspicion and hatred which are inimical to the promotion of common interests in brotherly co-operation and the cultivation of the truly religious spirit. Nationalism in so far as it stands for mutual sympathy, tolerance and love is essentially in accord with the higher teachings of both Islam and Hinduism. Numerous Hindu and Muslim saints and seers have inculcated in their own homely and inimitalbe way the doctrine of Hindu-Muslim unity. The influence of their teachings still permeates the masses, but the so-called communal leaders, who pride themselves on their superior knowledge and education and pose as the champions of their respective communities, have been engaged in the ungodly work of misleading the ignorant masses from the true path. And the country has been witnessing the tragic consequences of the propaganda of communal patriots. Commonsense, humanity and religion all alike point to nationalism as the solvent of our political and social ills and as the only true road to freedom. We therefore pray that the nationalist movement among the Muslims may gather strength with every passing day and that its divine force may destroy the demon of communalism.

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BREACH IN BROACH-JAMBUSAR LINE

—:o:—

BULSAR, July 20.

The Dist. Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, B. B. & C. I. Railway wires under date July 20:—

Owing to heavy rain the line is breached at mile 19 between Samni and Tancha on the Broach-Jambusar Railway. Further trains will only run between Broach and Samni and all trains cancelled between Samni and Jamasar.—Free Press.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY AND ONE DAY OFF

—:o:—

MINIMUM DEMANDS OF A. I. R. FEDERATION

G. I. P. WORKERS' MEETINGS

The Hon. Gen. Secretary Mr. V. B. Purandare was on tour from the 1st July to 14th July. In his tour he visited the following centres Itarsi, Bhopal, Bina, Jhansi, Agra, Muttra, Delhi.

While addressing the General meetings and Managing Committee meetings at these centres he explained the situation of the Union, the programme of the Trade Union Congress and All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Government's attitude towards the labour movement in India and the replies received from the Commerce Member Sir George Rainy and the G.I.P. Railway Agent to the demands for warded by the G.I.P. Railway workers He further pointed out that to redress all the grievances of the Railway workers, there was no other source left but to unite, organise, agitate and be ready to carry out the militant programme chalked out at the annual Conference held at Chalisgam last month.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Resolutions were passed unanimously at all these meetings.

Requesting the Agent to introduce 8 hours' duty per day or 48 hours' duty and 1 day off in a week and to reconsider their decision about the minimum demands forwarded through All-Indian Railwaymen's Federation, condemning the cowardly and disgraceful conduct of a hostile section of the members of the G.I.P. Employees Mutual Benefit Society at its annual meeting held in the manager's room on Friday last and requesting the Agent to go deep into the matter and punish those who were responsible for the stampede at the meeting, exhorting the Bombay work-shop workers to co-operate with line staff and strengthen the Union power, and expressing its great discontent regarding water supply at Itarsi and requesting the authorities to make better arrangement of water supply to each Railway quarter (Clerical and menial) immediately and if this is impossible then to keep open the general water taps for 24 hours as before, drawing the attention of the Agent to the deplorable condition of the Bhopal goods yard where at times knee deep water accumulates in rainy season and the staff has to work at personal risk, and to the callous indifference shown by the Engineering Department towards this question (in not providing drains as an outlet for water) and also for not repairing quarters provided in the yard for points men which are leaky although both have been under correspondence for over two years and further points out the difficulties of the staff on account of the carelessness of the department in not repairing the staff quarters, consisting of one room and one unprotected verandah, appointing Mr. Abdul Ghani of Khurai for organising the I M. Section of the Railway Union; and supporting the demands put forth by the Nagpur Railway workers and requesting the Agent to redress the grievances immediately, requesting the Head Office of the Union to hold an extraordinary General Meeting for making amendments in the constitution regarding subscriptions, voting power etc., and urging every Railway worker to pay one day's wages for the Meerut case defence funds.

It was found that the accounts and the correspondence record &c. were not kept properly by almost all the centres and the Hon. Gen. Secretary requested them to keep all those things regularly.

R. I. M. DOCKERS FORMULATE DEMANDS

APPEAL TO MAKE A UNITED FRONT

BOMBAY, July 19.

The R. I. M. dock-workers met this evening at Cowasji Jehangir Hall with Mr. F. J. Ginwalla in the chair, and passed a resolution demanding 'inter alia' provision for Provident Fund, leave with pay, permanent service, recognition of their Union and gratuity. They also expressed resentment at the refusal of the authorities to recognise their Union, thus making negotiations and redress of grievances impossible.

By another resolution the meeting decided to send a deputation to Simla at the time of the next session of the Assembly to wait on Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary to the Government of India, and put forward their case.

Messrs. Syed Munaver, B. B. Mistri, Dayabhai, Mahomed Hussain and others addressing the meeting exhorted the men to prepare to make a firm stand and obtain their legitimate demands.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Questionnaire

SIMLA, July 18.
(By Mail)

The standard questionnaire issued by the Finance Department for communication to respective provincial banking enquiry committees deals with (a) agricultural credit and credit facilities for small industries, (b) indigenous banking and (c) investment habit and attraction of capital. To the list of questions which is given below will be added by the Provincial Committees such questions as may be considered by them necessary in order to bring out special provincial or local features:—

QUESTIONNAIRE.

I:—Agricultural credit and credit facilities for small industries.

1. Describe the present system by which the agriculturist in your district or province obtains finance.

(a) for expenses during cultivation, (b) for capital and permanent improvement, and (c) for other special needs, e.g., failure of monsoon for land revenue, etc.,

What are the rates of interest charged in your district or province in respect of advances, the period for which loans are taken, the Imperial Bank of India, the accepted (e.g., standing crops etc.), and other conditions attaching to the grant of such loans

Describe the part played in agricultural finance by Government, the Imperial Band of India, the Joint Stock Banks, Co-operative Banks, the Indigenous Banks and Bankers, professional moneylenders, merchants and dealers, and other organisations giving credit (e.g., companies trading in fertilisers, etc.),

Can you give an estimate of the total amount of capital require for the various purposes stated above for your district or province?

State defects, if any, in the present system and the reasons for the existence of such defects. Do you suggest any remedies?

Is there co-ordination among the various credit agencies including Government, and is there scope for improvement in that direction?

METHOD OF MARKETING CROPS.

2. Describe the present method of marketing principal crops in your district or province.

What in your opinion are the possibilities of forming pools and of co-operative effort generally in marketing produce?

Describe the credit facilities required for the Financing of products during marketing and the facilities actually existing.

In regard to such facilities is there any special difference as between internal trade and foreign trade?

What is the part played by the different classes of banks and bankers and merchants and dealers during the process of marketing?

What are the existing facilities available to the public, including banks and bankers, for internal remittance?

State any defects in the existing system and any suggestion for improvement?

Describe the part played by negotiable instruments in the internal trade of the province

Have you any suggestions to make for the more extensive use of bills (e.g., by reduction of duty on bills)?

What are the different classes of hundis current in your part of the country? What are the peculiarities of each? Please give sample wording,

Have you any suggestions for the amendment of the Negotiable Instrument Act by which the public and the bankers handling hundis might be better protected or benefited?

Are hundis emanating from your locality discounted in your local centre or are they sent to a provincial centre and discounted there, or are they held by middlemen, merchants or commission agents?

What different kinds of instruments of ownership of goods and produce (e.g., railway receipts) and documents are employed for raising money during the process of marketing?

Are any difficulties experienced in the use of these instruments and have you any suggestions to make with a view to removing those difficulties?

What in your opinion are the possibilities of operating licensed warehouses in India either on the lines of the system which exists in the United States of America or otherwise?

Do you think there is any need for Government assistance in the matter?

VALUE OF LAND.

3. In your district what is the value of land per acre for different kinds of crops?

What are the factors affecting such value? In your reply, please distinguish between.

(a) Value of land in Government auction for non-payment of revenue, (b) value of land in the event of sale by court decree. (c) value of land in purchase by private negotiation.

4. Is there any legal impediment to mortgage of land and agricultural holdings in your province? are there any land mortgage banks or agricultural banks in your province or any other banks for the provision of long term credit?

State what you know of their method of work and of raising capital.

If no such institution exists in the province, suggest the Lines on which such institutions could be established and worked to the advantage of the landholders and tenants of your province.

Do you suggest any measures for.

(a) Improvement in the record of rights and title of ownership so as to simplify reference and to avoid possibilities of disputes and counterclaims by parties other than those who are the clients of the Bank,

(b) Simplification of the process of foreclosure and sale by the Mortgage Bank in the event of non-payment,

(c) reduction of costs of reference to the record of rights and of registration of records and of the process at law so as to reduce the burden on the good constituents of the Bank in respect of charges incurred on account of defaulters?

Should the Working capital of the proposed Mortgage Bank be derived largely from (a) deposits, (b) funds from central institutions, or (c) debenture bonds?

Should debenture bonds carry any Government guarantee either for principal or interest or for both?

If so, what measures would you suggest to secure Government against unnecessary loss?

On what terms should Agricultural Mortgage Banks raise monies under each of the above mentioned heads, with or without government guarantee, and on what terms should they lend out money so as to cover their expenses?

Please state any other suggestions for the adequate provision of long term credit against sound security.

INCREASE OF CREDIT FACILITIES.

5 In order to devise measures for the increase of credit facilities to the agricultural classes it is necessary to reach an estimate as accurate as possible of the existing indebtedness of these classes.

Do you know of any such estimate for a village or a district in your province, or for the whole province?

In what manner can such an estimate be obtained with reasonable accuracy?

In such an estimate please distinguish between—(a) the amount of debt with land as security which is in the form of a registered mortgage, (b) the amount of debt which is concealed in the form of a judicial sale to circumvent the provisions of Acts such as the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, (c) the amount of debt which is incurred against any other assets, such as the village house, ornaments, ploughs and other agricultural implements, crops and produce, or debt which is given on the general security of all the assets without a specific pledge.

PURPOSES OF INCURRING DEBT.

Please state wherever possible the purposes for which the debt was incurred such as, (a) the repayment of earlier debts, (b) marriage and other social occassions, (c) famine and other kinds of distress, (d) payment of land revenue, (e) growth of the debt by compound interest, interest not having been paid, (f) seeds and manure, (g) improved agricultural implements, (h) sinking of wells and agricultural improvements.

Please indicate also to whom this debt is largely due and whether the creditors are Government, Banks Co-operative Sovieties or indigenous bankers and professional moneylenders.

State what you know of the rates of interest charged, the methods used for calculating it and for enforcing the payment of the debt.

Do you think a large number of people who are efficient farmers are being turned into tenants for a period, or tenants at will through the process of the enforcement of the old debts and landed property passing on into the hands of the creditors?

If this process is going on, does it take away from the actual cultivator the incentive to produce more and in an efficient and better manner?

Give some idea of the number of small subsidiary industries allied or supplemental to agriculture existing in your province, such as rice milling, dairy farming gud making, garden produce, cotton ginneries, sugar refineries, hand spinning etc.,

Can you suggest methods by which any such industries could be encouraged and by which the produce might be enabled to get a better return for his produce?

Can you suggest any enterprise which may give employment to the farmer during seasons when he cannot make full use of his time on his farm and thus enable him to supplement his income and to raise his standard of living?

What would be the best method of securing working capital for such enterprises?

What financial machinery do you suggest for this purpose?

RELATIONS BETWEEN BANKS.

7. State what you know of the relations that exist between the Co-operative Banks and the other banks in the country namely the Imperial Bank of India, the Joint Stock Banks and the Indigenous Banks.

Describe any existing difficulties in the matter of finance in the case of Co-operative societies both in regard to short and long term capital.

Can you give an estimate of the amount of extra capital required for financing co-operative movement in your district or province?

Is there any competition in your district or province between Co-operative Banks and Joint Stock Banks?

If so to what extent and in what direction?

Have you any views regarding the possibility and desirability of granting financial concessions in order to stimulate the growth of the Co-operative movement (e.g., by extension of special exemption from income-tax to genuine Co-operative Societies, inclusion of debentures issued by Provincial Co-operative Banks in the list of trustee securities etc.,)

II—INDIGENOUS BANKING.

(Note:—By indigenous banking is meant all banks and bankers other than the Imperial Bank of India, the Exchange Banks, Joint Stock Banks and Co-operative Banks. It includes any individual or private firm receiving deposits, dealing in hundis or lending money).

1. State what you know of the functions of the indigenous bank or banker in your district or province enumerating all kinds of business the bank or banker transacts?

2. How and to what extent does an indigenous bank or banker in your district or province assist in financing agriculture, trade and industry?

3. State what you know of the organisation of the indigenous banking system in your district or province with regard to, (a) the amount of capital invested, (b) the volume of their business, (c) their expenses, and (d) the relations between one indigenous bank and another and between indigenous banks and other banks in the country, (viz) the Imperial Bank of India, the Joint Stock Banks and the Co-operative Banks.

4. State what you know of the various forms of hundis and other credit instruments used by the indigenous banks and bankers and the extent of their use. Give sample copies of any of the hundis, promissory notes, deposit receipts etc., used in your locality.

METHODS GRANTING LOANS.

5. State what you know of the indigenous bankers' methods of granting loans and allowing cash credits and the terms and nature of these loans and cash credits.

What are the means by which the indigenous banks and bankers provide themselves with funds to meet their demands?

What are the rates of interest allowed on various kinds of deposits received by them?

6. What are the rates of interest either in money or in kind which the agricultural community has to pay at present to the indigenous banker?

In what manner do you suggest these rates could be brought down by better organisation?

Would the reduction of such rates confer great benefit on the agricultural community and increase its resources thereby leading either to an improvement in the standard of living or enabling them to spend more on agricultural improvements, better agricultural implements, etc.,?

7. Is there a prejudice in your locality against the indigenous bankers?

Are these bankers sufficiently protected in law?

Is there any legal or other facility which can be extended to them?

Are the dealings of this class of bankers with their clientele conducted on sound lines?

If not, indicate the existing defects making suggestions for remedying them.

MAKING BANKS MORE SERVICEABLE.

8. Would you suggest any means of making this class of bankers more serviceable to the community?

Could you suggest any means by which the indigenous banking system in India could be improved and consolidated?

Do you recommend any special facilties to be given to this class for this purpose.

What do you think would be the attitude of the indigenous banking community towards the introduction of any measures for regulating their operations and for giving publicity to the same?

9. After making allowance for the legal expenses, management charges, losses through default and losses through foreclosure, can you give an idea of the net return to the indigenous banks and bankers on their capital?

10. Please state whether the indigenous banks and bankers are able to meet all demands for accommodation or whether they are obliged to refuse any either on account of the unacceptable nature of the security offered or owing to insufficiency of their working capital?

11. How in your opinion should the indigenous banking system be linked with the central money market and provincial capitals?

Would you suggest the establishment of a branch of a Joint Stock Bank, or a branch of a Central Reserve Bank, or a local bank with local directorate, in each district with which the indigenous banking system may be connected?

In what manner could such a bank inspire the confidence of the indigenous bankers and be able to utilise the local knowledge and experience of the latter?

How is the competition of such a bank with the indigenous bankers to be avoided?

MONEY IN DISTRICTS.

12. Do you think there is a large amount of money in the districts in the hands of indigenous bankers which does not find employment throughout the year?

Do you think that owing to this cause any large amount of money is flowing to the provincial capital either for long or for short periods?

Do you think any kind of improvement in the organisation of lending or borrowing can be made by which these funds instead of flowing to the provincial capitals would find remunerative employment in the district and thereby benefit the districts?

III—Investment habit and attraction of capital:—

1. What are the existing banking resources in the province?

Can you state the amount of additional capital, if any, required?

What are the means or institutions in existence for encouraging savings and investment habit?

Are the public provided with full facilities for the investment of their savings?

Can the existing facilities be improved in any way or extended in the smaller interior places?

Can you give any useful information in regard to the habits of the people of India to invest in silver and gold?

2. Are Postal Cash Certificates popular in your district or province and can any steps be taken to increase their popularity?

Do present interest rates of Cash Certificates require revision and do existing terms of issue in any way need change?

Do Savings Banks afford all possible facilities to the Public?

What classes of population resort to such forms of investment?

Can anything be done to attract other classes?

Have you anything to say regarding the alleged competition of Government with Banking institutions and bankers in regard to deposits by their attractive rates on Postal Cash Certificates and Treasury Bills?

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3. State the existing facilities for purchase and sale of Government securities afforded by Government, the Imperial Bank of India and other Banks. Are you in favour of granting any special facilities to the small agriculturists and the small investors of the country to take up some form of Government security? If so, state what special facilities you recommend?

State the existing facilities for purchase and sale of securities other than Government securities, afforded by the various financial agencies.

Can you indicate clearly the habits of various groups of people in your district or province with reference to monies which come into their hands by sale of produce or through any other cause? Where do they keep this money and for what purposes and in what manner do they use it?

Do the farmers lend to fellow agriculturists and on what terms? How do they invest surplus money in a prosperous year? Give any information you can regarding the amount, growth and distribution of capital among the indigenous population.

CHEQUE HABIT.

4. State what you know about the growth of cheque-habit.

What has been the effect of the abolition of stamp duty on cheaques?

What classes of population use cheques? Have you any suggestions to make for further promoting the cheque habit (e.g., payment of Government servants and Bank employees above Rs. 100 by cheques).

Have you any suggestion to make regarding the use of vernacular scripts in banking?

5 Do you support the view that the banking and investment habit in India is of very slow growth?

If so, to what causes do you attribute it?

Have you any suggestions to make regarding the various possible means of educating the people of the country to invest their savings in productive undertakings (e.g., propaganda by Government in regard to Government loans for capital expenditure etc.)?

As far as you know, what has been the result of the opening of new branches in recent years by the Imperial Bank of India.—A. P.

MADRAS BANKING INQUIRY

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, July 18.

The personnel of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee will be as follows:—

Mr. M. D. Hood, I. C. S., Chairman.

Messrs. P. J. Thomas, Professor of Economics, Madras University C. Gopala Menon, M. L. C., Mr. H. F. P. Pearson, M. L. C.; Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar; Rao Bahadur T. B. Muniswami Naidu, M. L. C., and Khan Bahadur Hamid Sultan Maricair of Negapatam members.

Rao Bahadur C. J. Paul will act as Secretary.—Free Press.

INDIA'S COASTAL TRAFFIC

RIGHT TO RESERVATION ASSERTED

LONDON, July 20.

The right of India to reservation of the coastal traffic to national vessels only continues to agitate the British minds. In this connection it will be remembered that one principal argument advanced against Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Bill for coastal traffic reservation was that it involved flag discrimination. As this question affected international law and usage, it was discussed by International Chamber of Commerce at its recent session held in Amsterdam.

Mr. Erulkar, Manager of Scindia Steamships Ltd., London, was invited by Sir Arthur Balfour to become an Honorary member of the British National Committee and to attend the session of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam. Mr. Erulkar accepted the invitation and participated in the discussions which took place at Amsterdam and succeeded in maintaining the stand taken by Mr. Sarabhai Haji that coastal reservation did not constitute flag discrimination and that it was perfectly within the right of every nation to reserve coastal traffic to national vessels.—Free Press Beam Service.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

The members of the Tamil Arya Sabha, Tamil Arya Kumara Sabha, Fort Arya Samaj, 108, Mogavee, Rovers Scout, Mazagaon Bala Baktha-jana Sabha and Sympathisers will go around Kalbadevi, New and Old Hanuman Lanes, Girgaum Back Road, etc. on Sunday, 21 instant from 8 a.m. to 12 noon to collect funds and old clothes for Assam flood sufferers. All friends are requested to co-operate. The procession will start from Princess Street (Old Asoka Stores Building). Rs. 6-11-6.

Rising Sun brand tins per pair, Rs. 6-9-6.

Chukker brand tins per pair, Rs. 6-9-6.

Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons, Rs. 5-5-6.

Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons, Rs. 5-5-6.

Swan brand tins per pair, Rs. 6-1-6.

Victoria brand tins per pair, Rs. 6-1-6.

Swan brand bulk per 8 Imperial gallons, Rs. 4-13-6.

Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons, Rs. 4-13-6.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The teachers and the taught of the S. R. School, Ratangarh, gathered in a general meeting on the 12th instant to condole at the sad death of B. Baijnath Mahalka, the Honorary Secretary of the School.

Rangoon.—Students of the Government Technical Institute at Insein, who were on strike, have joined the school.—A. P.

Peshawar.—A Hindu engineer of the Frontier Ice Factory was brutally murdered by robbers while he was sleeping in his quarters in the factory premises. Six arrests have been made.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The death occurred in Manchester on Wednesday of Dr. J. N. Farqhahar (68), Professor of Comparative Religion in Manchester University and former head of the Literature Department of the Indian National Council of Y. M. C. A.—A. P.

Trichinopoly.—It is reported that a serious fire broke out in Pallapuram near Lalgudi on Wednesday destroying about 150 houses mostly belonging to Depressed classes. Total loss of property, cattle and good grains is estimated at over Rs. 50,000.—A .P.

MUCH BUNKUM TALKED ABOUT RUSSIA

BRITISH MAGNATES' OPINION

RUSSIA, A SOUND COMMERCIAL PROPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent).
By Air Mail.

London, July 6.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, in a letter read at a lunch attended by a number of British industrialists trading with Russia in London on Thursday night said he hoped soon to make a move with a view to establishing more cordial relations between Great Britain and Russia.

Mr. H. E. Metcalf of the English Steel Corporation, said his firm began trade with the Soviet in 1921 and were the first to give Russia long term credits and they had always been satisfied with the results.

Mr. L. E. Mather of Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd. said the present Russian Government and their trading organisations had paid their debts most scrupulously. There had been a lot of absolute bunkum talked about Russia and Great Britain on both sides.

Sir George Armstrong, pointing out that the U.S.S.R. was the biggest financial and industrial organisation in the world, declared that Russia should not be made a political shuttlecock but should be looked upon as a sound commercial proposition.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON REMAIN ACTIVE OVER THE COUNTRY

POONA, July 20.

Yesterday's depression over the United Provinces is becoming unimportant. The monsoon remains generally active over the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar East United Provinces, Rajputana and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province and Gujarat.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab three inches; Toungoo one; Yamethin a half; Tavoy, Minbu and Lashio a quarter; Burdwan and Cherrapunji three; Dhubri, Darjeeling and Cox's Bazar two; Gauhati, Chittagong, Patna and Gaya one and a half; Barisal, Hazaribagh one; Jalpaiguri three quarters; Sibsagar, Berhampore, Narayanganj and Purnea a half; Allahabad and Pachmarhi three; Jhansi and Hoshangabad one and a half; Khandwa one; Saugor three quarters; Cawnpore, Lucknow and Nowgong a half; Benares, Dehra Dun and Mussooree a quarter; Mount Abu, Bikaner and Jodhpur two; Peshawar one and a half; Lashor one; Kotah three quarters; Dharampore, Dalhousie, Simla, Ajmer and Jodhpur a half; Murree, Dras, Leh and Ahmedabad a quarter; Mahableshwar five; Mercara four; Calicut one and a half; Belgaum; and dCoonoor three quarters; Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bangalore, Mangalore, Kurnool, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam and Kodaikanal a half; and Bombay, Gulbarga and Nellore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Burma, and Malabar and extend in Orissa and the Punjab.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

July 20.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains generally active over the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Rajputana and the Konkan, and local in Central India, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and Gujarat. Skies are overcast in south Gujarat, and Konkan and north Malabar, clear or lightly clouded in Sind and Baluchistan, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south west Punjab and west Rajputana. Temperatures were lower than usual in Central India, the west Central Provinces and the Central Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 104degs. at Multan.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar and Gujarat, and extend in the Punjab.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 20th July 1929:—

Station	Rainfall Inches.
Allahabad	2.79
Cawnpore	0.67
Jhansi	1.61
Lahore	1.14
Multan	0.07
Bikaner	2.23
Jodhpur	2.00
Jaipur	0.52
Ajmer	0.66
Kotah	0.85
Mount Abu	2.21
Deesa	0.05
Dwarka	0.05
Rajkot	0.05
Ahmedabad	0.32
Surat	0.09
Neemuch	0.01
Indore	0.40
Amraoti	0.12
Khandwa	0.97
Hoshangabad	1.34
Saugor	0.80
Nagpur	0.04
Chanda	0.17
Ratnagiri	0.47
Marmugao	0.09
Karwar	0.08
Ahmednagar	0.12
Poona	0.03
Mahabaleshwar	4.86
Sholapur	0.45
Belgaum	0.72
Nizamabad	0.07
Bangalore	0.59
Mangalore	0.48
Calicut	1.36
Trivandrum	0.01
Bellary	0.03
Masulipatam	0.46
Vizagapatam	0.64

"EMPTY STOMACHS PRODUCE COMMUNISTS"

MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ ON CAUSES OF PRESENT DISCONTENT

ECONOMIC ILLS AT BOTTOM OF POLITAL TROUBLE

DELHI, July 19.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who arrived here yesterday morning after the completion of his tour in Sind, North West Frontier Province, the Punjab and Kashmir in a press interview stated that during his tour he found great dissatisfaction amongst masses against the present system of Government. This feeling of discontentment was greatly intensified amongst young men, specially in the Punjab and the Frontier Province. This was due as much to the present administrative system as to economic causes, general trade depression and unemployment for which the present Government was rightly held responsible. Students, after years of hard work and great deal of expense, qualified themselves only to find all avenues of employment closed against them.

The result was the younger generation were losing faith in their elders and in the orthodox methods of the political agitation. They were getting so impatient to get Swataj which like everyone else they regarded as panacea for all ills, economic, social and political. To reach their goal through a short cut they recently in some cases discarded even the principles of non-violence.

A SURE WEAPON.

But Mr. Jamnalal held non-violence was sure weapon as had been illustrated by its successful employment in recent history in Champaran, Khera, Borsad, Nagpur, Gurukabag and Bardoli. "Even to-day amongst thoughtful individuals, non-violence is regarded as a sure weapon for India. The latest triumph of non-violence is illustrated by the case of Bhagatsingh and Dutt. Their act of bomb-throwing in the Assembly in April last met with little or no approval of the politicat-minded Indians but their sacrifice in offering satyagraha through hunger-strike has won for them the sympathy even of Government approvers."

Continuing, Mr. Bajaj felt that youngmen today did not fully understand the potentialities and the significance of Gandhiji's programme nor were they fully trained or disciplined to adopt it or else they would have realised long ago that it was through non-violence alone India would win freedom. Mr. Bajaj appealed to the younger generation to be non-violent in thought, word and deed. The ideal of life, he said, was service and they should serve their Motherland by the boycott of foreign cloth, removal of untouchability and other social evils. The constructive programme was like seeking the Kingdom of Heaven to which all other things would be added.

HUNGRY STOMACHS PRODUCE COMMUNISTS.

Referring to the Meerut trials and the general discontent in the country, Mr. Jamanlal stated whatever Communists ideas existed in the country, were really due to the existing economic inequities which could only be mitigated by a national system of Government. Communism could neither be killed by legislation nor by repression by Mussolini methods. Hungry stomachs in the absence of any speedy remedy must produce Communists. If Government were really anxious to suppress communism their sure course would be to popularise khadi and charka.

In conclusion, Mr. Jamnalal stated his tours had convinced him more than ever that there was a great scope for khadi in the country, which alone, he held, could win Swaraj for India. Khadi was slowly but surely forging ahead inspite of all disadvantages.

Mr. Jamnalal left last night for Gwalior en route to Wardha.—A.P.

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"DON'T LOOK TO BRITAIN'S BLACK SPOTS"

Chief Scout's Appeal to Indian Scouts

WELSH WIZARD TALKS OF SPIRITUALISM

(From Our Correspondent).

By Air Mail.

London, July 6.

Friday was the Oration Day at the London School of Economics and the afternoon closed the first decade of the school's activities since its reopening after the war. It also marked the first appearance of the school's familiar figure, Mr. Sydney Webb in the new rob of Lord Passfield, Secretary for the Dominions.

Lady Steel Maitland, wife of the ex-Minister Sir Arthur Steel Maitland gave a reception to the undergraduates, guests and members of the staff who after the reception adjourned to the Great Hall for the commemoration ceremonies. The scarlet blue and yellow of doctors' robes made a pretty dippled pattern of colour in the hall and on the dais the colour, almost unrelieved by lay costume was as glowing as an initial from an early psalter.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland who is DISTINGUISHED STRANGER. the chairman of the Court of Governors presided on the occasion and in introducing Lord Passfield, who was to make the commemoration address, chaffed Mr. Sydney Webb over his new title. He said in the past the name of each orator had been a household word but to-day he had to introduce to the audience a most distinguished stranger in the shape of Lord Passfield. Yet when he looked at him he saw no difference from the man they all knew in the School and had known in that school for so long a time. But if Mr. Sydney Webb had been taken from them at any rate, Mrs. Sydeny Webb would remain.

Lord Passfield in addressing said the object of the school was twofold. Its originators did not want to substitute it for existing colleges in the city nor had it been formed to fill a gap to build up a school of administration in the widest sense. Secondly, it was intended to be the centre of reaserach in the subjects that were dealt with there. He concluded by remarking that he was not interested in the careers of the students but in what they could add to the quantum of knowledge in the world. He thought any one could make career, but the important thing was to enlarge the knowledge of the world in the particular sphere to which they had access.

The Imperial Institute in the Kensington Gardens presented an animated scene last night (Friday) when nearly 80 Bombay Boy Scouts in their green safas adorned the place with their presence as the distinguished guests of the High Commissioner for India, Sir Atul Chatterjee and Lady Chatterjee.

Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee were "At Home" to Sir Robert Baden Powell and the Bombay Scouts, who have come here to proceed to Birkenhead to attend the International Jamboree. Among the distinguished guests present were Captain Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under Secretary, Sir Leshe Wilson, ex-Governor of Bombay, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Member, India Council, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Member, India Council, Sir Alfred Pickford, Sir Selwyn Freemantle, Sir Louis Dane, Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, and Mr. S. N. Mullick.

At the outset, Sir Atul Chatterjee in a nice little speech welcomed the Chief Scout of the World and the Bombay Scouts. He paid a glowing tribute to the great services of Sir Robert Baden Powell to the world and congratulated him on the coming of the age of the Scout Movement, which was shortly to be celebrated in the world jamboree at Birkenhead.

DON'T LOOK AT BRITAINs BLACK SPOTS.

Sir Robert Baden Powell in thanking the High Commissioner for taking kindly interest in him and his movement said he appreciated the spirit in which he had contrived to bring together the Indian Scouts to meet him. Addressing the Indian Scouts, the Chief Scout of the World said that they should only look at the bright side of Britain and not the black one as dark points there are bound to be many. He advised them to mix freely with whomsoever they met and make friends with them, to continue their friendship ever after returning to their homes. The Scouts, he said, were a happy family all the world over and wished the Bombay scouts good luck in rendering service to humanity as a whole and convey his message to their brothers and sisters in India and abroad.

Sir Atul then introduced the new Secretary of State for India, Captain Wedgwood Benn, to his guests of the evening and requested him to address a few words to the Indian scouts.

Captain Wedgwood Benn, addressing the Indian scouts, said he appreciated the spirit which had moved the scouts to undertake a long voyage and come to England to attend the World Jamboree. He expressed himself in full sympathy with the aims and ideals of the scout movement, viz, to foster unity of people establish perpitual and univeral peace throughout the world. He remarked that that was the aim of Governments and Parliaments all the world over and chiefly of the League of Nations. He though the Chief Scout would do better to give his message to themember of Governments and various Parliaments also. In conclusion, he wish versal brotherhood among all classes ed a happy time to the Indian scouts and hoped they would profit by what they gathered during their stay in England and on the Continent.

Mr. M. V. Venkafeshwaram, leader of the Bombay Contingent, thanked Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee for their hospitality and Sir Robert Baden Powell for meeting the Indian Scouts, who had come 3000 miles to represent India at the world jamboree. Addressing the gathering, he said that the mission of the Indian scouts would be fulfilled only if they were able to create a good impression upon the people of Britain and establish friendly relations with it.

Sir Robert Baden Powell, who looked remarkably cheerful in the midst of his boys' remarked that Indian scouts were the first to arrive in England and the scouts from Malta and Australia would be arriving in a few days. He was particularly glad that the scout movement had become world-wide and spread thousand and thousands of miles over.

The scouts were then invited to tea and for a while the whole concourse intermingled. Later by the courtesy of the host of the evening, they witnessed a cinema film in the main hall where they were shown the world tour of His Majesty's ship H.M. "Repulse", Delta".

The scouts were then shown round the Museum and they enjoyed their time fully well.

Thousands of people had gathered at Castle Street Welsh Chapel on last Sunday to hear Mr. Lloyd George on the ideals of Chirstianity. The Rev. J. Nicholas, the pastor presided and Mr. Lloyd George was accompanied by Dame Margaret Lloyd George and Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his address, declared that the ideals of Christianity were beginning to make an impression in the missionary field. The impression had been made not by doctrines but by the revelation to the men and women in the East of the life and character, the ideals and the sacrifices and the person of Jesus Christ. These things had made a marvellous impression in the East. There they had re-discovered the founder of Christianity. In the East they were reading the scriptures in a way they had never been read before. In China the sale of scriptures had gone up four times where as in India the circulation had been almost doubled. The finest types in the Nationalist Movement in India were imbued with the new spirit of Christ and had discovered that among all the prophets He was the greatest of them all. They had discovered the ideals, the character and the person of Jesus of Nazareth. Some time ago, Mr. Lloyd George read a remarkable passage by one of the leaders of the Nationalist movement in India. He said, "Come, there is no room for Thee in Europe; come back to Asia, Lord Christ and stand amongst us". That was the new thing, thought Mr. George, that was filling the East almost end to end.

And that was why Mr. George was very glad the people were beginning in England fearlessly to examine the question whether Christianity had not been overloaded with forms and ceremonies and, with doctrines of every kind so that they could not see the Lord and His teachings.

Mr. George believed that they were on the eve of a new era. He did not care in the words of the Welsh hymn, where the consuming fire came from: he did not care who let it loose; he did not care what it consumed, provided it was under Divine guidance, and then it would consume only that which was deleterious, injurious and damning to mankind.

ANOTHER BOOK PROSCRIBED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Governor in Council has proscribed the book entitled "Kakori Shararanjantra" by Mahindra Narayan Ray on the ground that it contains seditious matter.—A. P.

Bad weather is here - - - - but so is the

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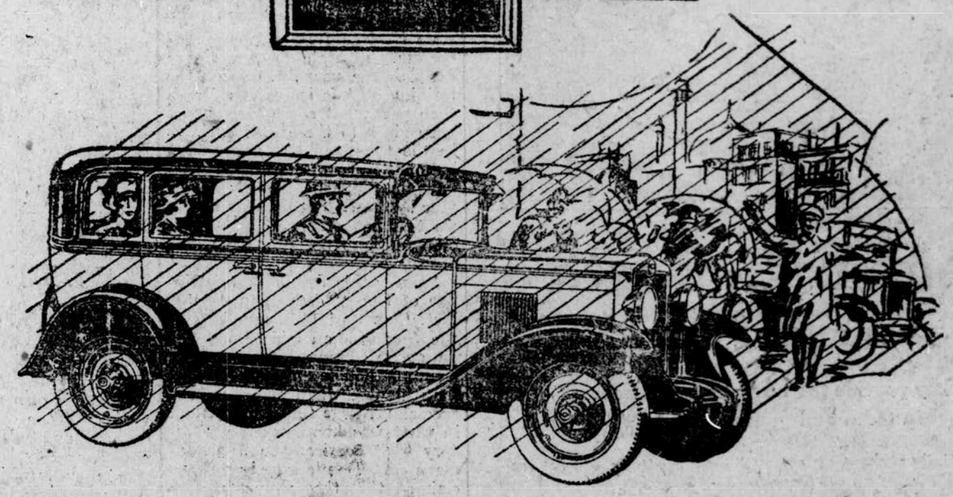

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Saghi Brothers, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
Shri Laxmi Motor Works, Kolhapur.
Shrinivas Balkishanlal, Khangaon, Berar.
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A SIX AT THE COST OF A FOUR: PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS.

C36

BUILDING CARS IN THE EAST FOR THE EAST

BORSTAL SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

A BILL TO PROVIDE THEIR ESTABLISHMENT

The Bombay Government Gazette, of July 19th publishes the text of Bill No. XIX of 1929—A Bill to provide for the establishment of Borstal schools in the Presidency of Bombay:

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"1. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), applies only to boys under 15 (or 16, where the Bombay Children Act, 1924, is in force) at the time of their conviction, and involves a sentence of imprisonment, although the sentence is not carried out. The Children Act, 1924, applies to children and young persons of both sexes under 16 years of age. This Bill is intended for youths of criminal habits, tendencies or associations whose reformation has not been attempted by other means. It applies to persons below 21, whom the Children Act does not protect and an order for detention is substituted for a sentence of imprisonment.

2. The establishment of Borstal institutions in England was rendered possible by the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. c. 59) which was subsequently amended by the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914 (4 and 5 Geo. V, c. 58.) The success which has attended such institutions in the United Kingdom renders it highly probable that their introduction into the Bombay Presidency will be attended with beneficial results. The system aims at the detention of youthful offenders with a view to their real reformation under conditions which do not carry the stigma of imprisonment.

3. The Bill is based on the English Acts cited above and the necessary references are made in the margin of the bill: particular points requiring notice are mentioned in the following notes on clauses.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 3 (b).—The fuctions of the prison commissioners under the English Acts have been transferred to the "Inspector-General" in the bill. The prison commissioners are appointed under the Prison Act, 1877 (see section 6 and 9); their place is taken in India by the Inspector-General of Prisons (the Prisoners Act, 1894, section 5.) The bill enables the local Government to appoint the Inspector General of Prisons, or if necessary, any other authority, to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Inspector-General.

Clause 5. In order to simplify the legal provisions for the administration of Borstal schools it is provided that, subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894, and of the Prisoners Act, 1900, and the rules made thereunder shall apply to all Borstal schools as if they were prisons and their inmates prisoners.

Clause 6.—The maximum period of detention has been raised to 5 years; in the English Acts it is 3 years, but as in England it has been found by experience that short of detention are useless it is probable that in many cases a period of 3 years will be found too short in India, it is proposed to fix a limit of 5 years.

Clause 7.—This power has been added in order that offenders convicted of acts of gross immorality, habitual criminals and others likely to exercise a bad influence on the inmates of the schools my, so far as may be found practically desirable, be excluded from the schools, and to limit admission to those classes which are most likely to profit by the system.

Clause 9.—In section 10 of the English Act of 1914 it is provided that, in certain cases of summary conviction by a magistrate, the magistrate, if he considers the offender suitable for detention in a Borstal school, may send him before a court of quarter sessions and the court of quarter sessions may pass a sentence of detention. As the English magisterial system is very different from anything obtaining in India and the above provisions are unsuitable, it is proposed to adopt the procedure laid down in section 9 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, and section 6 of the Bombay Children Act, 1924.

Clause 10.—This limits the detention in a Borstal school of persons ordered to give security under section 106 or 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, until the security is furnished or an order is passed under section 124.

Clause 11 empowers the Inspector-General to transfer offenders within the age limits prescribed by the Act undergoing sentence in any jail to a Borstal school.

Clause 12 provides for the removal to jail of inmates of Borstal schools who are incorrigible or exercise a bad influence on the other inmates of the schools.

Clause 13, *proviso*, provides that if accommodation is not immediately available in a Borstal school a person ordered to be detained in such school may be detained temporarily but separately in an ordinary prison, the period of detention so undergone being counted as detention in a Borstal school.

Clauses 14 and 15, introduce a system of conditional release on license, with the necessary provision for the revocation of a license once issued.

Clause 20.—If the object of the Borstal system is to be fulfilled, no stigma should attach to persons who, owing to having fallen under evil influences in their youth, have been inmates of Borstal schools. Certain disqualifications are imposed by the law on persons who have been convicted, and this clause gives power to the Governor in Council to remove such disqualifications, so that persons, whose conduct in Borstal schools has been satisfactory, may enter on a new career without the handicap of any legal disability.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Sitting in Camera, the Calcutta Corporation reappointed this evening Dr. T. Majumdar as Health Officer for another two years. The Corporation also adopted a resolution inviting applications for the post of Assistant Health Officer. The successful applicant will receive training both in India and abroad. While in India he will draw a salary of Rs. 500 per month and while abroad the Corporation will meet all the expenses for his study and training. The Board consisting of Sir Nilratan Sircar, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Director of Public Health, Bengal, and Director of School of Tropical Medicine will be formed to regulate the training and study of the successful applicant while abroad.—A. P.

Announcement

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON RAILWAYS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

tional qualifications are not attracted. They are thereby practically debarred from entering the Railway Workshops."

ORDERS NOT CARRIED OUT.

"There are certain ranks of subordinates to which Indians are not generally admitted. Take for instance the posts of Inspectors employed in Traffic, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, Workshops Foremen, Assistant Foremen, Chargemen, etc. Of course, there is no rule against the employment of Asiatic-Indians to these posts, but the Anglo-Indians, in whose gift these posts are, will not train Indians for such posts..... Orders were received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as early as the year 1870 for the training of Asiatic-Indians for all such posts, but effect has not yet been given to these orders..... In the Classified List and Distribution Return of Railway Establishment published every half-year by the Indian Railway Board, we find not even one Asiatic-Indian in these posts in the whole of India."

"Under this definition (of 'Native of India,' defined in Act 33, Vict. Cap. 3 of 1870) members of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities have been claiming double privileges. As, for instance, when Indians got special privilege for employment in what was known as the Statutory Civil Service, the Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans claimed that they were Statutory Indians, and should have a share in those appointments. When in the nineties of the last century, Europeans were allowed the Exchange Compensation Allowance, many of them abandoned their Indian domicile and joined the European class. Now (that) this Allowance has been absorbed in pay, we often hear of 'Domiciled' Europeans in India."

"THE INFERIOR RACE."

"The treatment of Asiatic Indians whether on out-door work or in the office in all Departments viz., Management, Traffic, Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Stores, Engineering, Audit and Accounts, etc., of all railways, whether worked by Government or by companies, is that accorded to an inferior race. Formerly this prejudice did not exist in the form in which it is now openly seen..... Indians were formerly taken at least in the clerical lines without any restrictions of this sort, which was openly started since the Imperialistic movement had been set on foot in India, and a mark of distrust placed upon Indians. A marked distinction was made between Indians and Europeans or Anglo-Indians to the detriment of the former. Indians were persistently put down as inferior, although in many cases they possessed superior merits, so that Indians may not aspire or have an opportunity to rise to the superior grades. Indians of all grades on the railways complained of the preferential treatment accorded to Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the result was growing discontent and unrest. Anglo-Indians were given higher salaries at the start and allowed rapid promotions, while Indians were started on lower pay and systematically kept down throughout their service or were not allowed to enter certain posts. Anglo-Indians or Europeans possessing no superior qualifications were often put over Indians of greater merits, longer service and superior educational qualifications; they were given rapid promotions from class to class and from grade to grade so that the senior Indians became subordinates of those who were at one time their (Indians') own assistants."

HOW EUROPEANS WERE APPOINTED.

"How Europeans secured the disproportionately large share in the uncovenanted services was explained in the following minute dated 15th June, 1872, recorded by the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot while temporarily holding the office of the Governor of Madras:—

'A class of young men, the sons of European officers of the Civil and Military services, who of late years, after having failed to obtain public employment in any of the competitive examinations now established, have come out to India in not inconsiderable numbers, armed with letters of recommendation from their friends in England to men in power out here (India), and generally with special reference to the higher posts in what is called the uncovenanted service.'

"The uncovenanted service included several branches and classes of the State railway service in India. These are the people who monopolised appointments in the Indian-recruited services, like the superior grades of Traffic Accounts, Stores and Management Departments of railways and higher posts in the clerical services generally, which were meant for Indians."

DISTRUST OF INDIANS.

Mr. T. Ryan, officiating Secretary to the Indian Railway Board, in his evidence before the Public Services Commission, in answer to a question by Sir Valentine Chirol, said:—besides (being) a business concern, the railways were also a necessary factor in maintaining the security of the country both from a military point of view and from the point of view of internal security, and that had to be taken into consideration in dealing with the recruitment of the staff. He thought, however, that a staff which could be relied on for the safe working of the railways should be adequate also from the military point of view. In fact the question of more immediate importance was the safety of the public, and this necessitated a very large reliance for the present upon European officers."

"This explained why Indians were not trusted as they should be on their own railways and accounts for the extraordinary concessions and privileges, and disproportionafely large number of appointments which were allowed to Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and even to Indian Christians on the Indian State railways under secret directions. It need hardly be said that there is no ground to justify this disrust so far as the conduct of the Indian staff of the State Railways is concerned. These men have in the past worked and are still working loyally for the Government. In fact most of the work in all the departments of the railways, whether indoor or outdoor, is done by Indians; while Europeans and Anglo-Indians are employed on easy light work of what they are pleased to call supervision and signing of documents wholly worked out and prepared by Indians, who are unjustly kept down in the lower positions, during the whole term of their service. It is notorious that many of the Anglo-Indians are unfit for any hard or tedious work. By this we do not deny the fact that some among them are highly capable, but such are the exceptions rather than the rule. They are, however, given soft work, good pay, rapid promotions, and numerous other privileges in house accommodation, education of their children, volunteering, leave, free passes, which are openly denied to Indians."

(To be continued.)

THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

ture or other contractual obligation of service or residence; and whereas in view of such colonisation it is advisable to declare the status of such and of all other British subjects of non-European race or origin within the Colony and to confer the same status upon subjects of native Indian states.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Status of British Subjects (British Guiana) Declaration Ordinance, 1923.

2. (1) All Ordinances, Regulations or Rules purporting to confer any franchise, vote, appointing or nominating power, or any right to be elected, appointed or nominated to any Government, Municipal or other public office of honour or emolument shall apply and have since 1838, applied equally to all British subjects of every race or origin within the colony without any distinction whatsoever, and every British subject possessing the qualification prescribed thereunder (if any) for exercising such power or holding such office shall exercise or hold the same as the case may be independently of race or origin.

(2) All Ordinances, Regulations or Rules purporting to confer upon British subjects any right of trade, commerce, land holding, land transfer, lease or mortgage of movable or immovable property, or any right of association, or purporting to regulate the exercise thereof shall apply and have since 1838 always applied to all British subjects resident within the Colony.

(3) From and after the date of this Ordinance all Ordinances Regulations and Rules referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) hereof shall apply to all persons of East Indian race or origin (not being subjects of any non-Indian foreign state) whether such persons are British subjects or British protected persons or subjects of any Indian native state.

(4) No British subject and no person of East Indian race or origin (not being a subject of a non-Indian foreign state) shall be subject to any legal, political or other disability, disqualification or incapacity by reason only of his race or place of origin.

Passed by the Court of Policy this 22nd day of November, 1923.

With this statutary ordinance on the statute books there is nothing to fear in the future in this direction.

(To be continued.)

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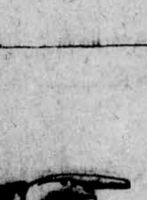

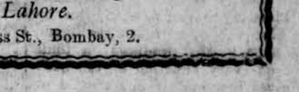

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THE WAINGANGA BRIDGE OPENED

—:o:—

BHANDARA, July 20.

His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces opened this morning the new reinforced concrete bridge over the Wainganga river at Bhandra. This bridge is of particular interest because it spans one of the most formidable obstacles to all weather traffic on the great eastern road. This road is already one of the main communications of the Central Provinces and is bound to gain more in importance as it is developed into the through route between Bombay and Calcutta. The bridge is sixteen hundred feet long and has eighteen spans of eighty feet and is the second of its kind to be built in the Province.—A.P.

KERALA AND COUNCIL BAN

—:o:—

CALICUT, July 20.

The Working Committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee recommended to the A. I. C. C. meeting at Allahabad that the question of resignation of Congress members from legislatures may be left to the decision of the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

—:o:—

ITS NEED AND VAST SCOPE FOR ITS DEVELOPMENTS

MR. HAJI'S LECTURE

An interesting lecture on "Indian Mercantile Marine" was delivered on Saturday at the Students' Brotherhood, by Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A., when Prof. K. T. Shah presided.

The President introducing the speaker said that the name of Mr. Haji was already famous throughout India, on account of his activities in the Assembly, and there was no need for him to enumerate the qualifications of Mr. Haji for speaking on the subject of the evening, as they were already well-known through the columns of the Press.

Mr. Haji, then, opening the lecture, emphasised the subject on which he was going to speak, and its economic and commercial importance, inasmuch as the whole economic and commercial life of a maritime nation existed on its ships.

Proceeding Mr. Haji said:—Nearly each and every country except India and other subject-nations like China, carried almost all their coastal trade in their own ship, and also a part of their foreign trade. In India, however, nearly 75 per cent. of the coastal trade and 40 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried by British ship. The British ship also carried 40 per cent. of the trade with foreign countries. It was the main object of the Coastal Reservation Bill to develop Indian shipping in home waters for which there was plenty of scope, and also gradually to develop the traffic of the sea-borne trade in Indian owned ship. Other countries like America encouraged the carrying of foreign trade in their vessels by subsidising its own merchant navies. Thus America was fast competing with the British in the carriage of world trade.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

Now India is the last hope of the British for economic exploitation, and shipping was one of the methods of economic exploitation. Thus the British are trying their very best to maintain their hold on Indian shipping in every possible way. It would need every possible kind of pressure that we can exert in order to loosen this hold over our shipping trade.

The beginning for developing our shipping is made by the Coastal Reservation Bill. It aimed at reserving only the home waters for Indian ships. In order that other ships owned by foreign nations need not suffer unduly, a period of 5 years was given, in which they are to find new quarters and field for their ... on the face of the globe. Other countries, which introduced similar legislations, only gave six months' notice.

They never cared whether that was a sufficient period in which the foreign companies could settle their affairs satisfactorily or not. We, in India, however gave a notice of five years in order that no harm should come to foreign shipping already established and plying in Indian waters. And even within these 5 years they were only required not to add to their tonnage and also 25 per cent. of the trade was given to their shore for these years. This was really a very considerate measure, considering that Japan, Chille, and other countries gone only six months' notice within which the entire plying of foreign ships was to cease in their home waters at a single stroke of the pen.

CRY OF VESTED INTERESTS.

This measure, which provided only for gradual displacements of foreign ships, had received the seal of approval of the Assembly's Select Committee, showing that the entire Indian nation was whole-heartedly behind it. Yet even such a considerate measure as the Coastal Reservation Bill was opposed by all sorts of vested interests, in all sorts of ways, by all sorts of arguments, under cover of lucid logic, they tried to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Such arguments are therefore to be received with extreme caution and even suspicion.

Thus, a British shipping journal, praising an argument put forward by the Empire Association of Calcutta one of these hybrid creations of our non-Indian colleagues in the Assembly, says that India cannot have its own ship and maritime trade because it has no shipping yards. Now, nowhere in the naval history of any country is known that there were shipping yards before ships were owned by that country and before it had a trade of its own. The British, Dutch, or Italian merchant navy are not going to place orders in Indian shipping yards. It is only Indian companies who will give orders to Indian yards. Therefore there are first to be Indian owned ships built in foreign countries. These ships would gradually create repair shops, which would be followed by ship-keeping yards and ultimately the laying down of keels in our own yards would commence.

A FALSE ARGUMENT.

Another false argument put forward is that if the Coastal Reservation Bill is passed the capital now invested in Indian shipping by Britishers would be withdrawn, and therefore Indians should not try to compete where English and British interests and capital are already established. If we try to buy a tea plantation, they say there is no scope for us in that, better buy ploughs, similarly with jute and rubber.

Thus wherever Indian enterprise begins to conflict with British vested interests, those Indians are asked to do something else. So also in shipping, instead of allowing Indians to have their fair share, they ask them to supply the Indian agriculturist with pumps, which would require 60 crores of rupees. Now this suggestion was put forward by the Industrial Commission Report and it was merely a side suggestion. Therefore, it is gross perversity of the truth in saying that they base their authority on the Industrial Commission Report, which only mentions it among its many side issues. No doubt the order for those pumps would go to England and therefore there is also a profit in it for the British. That is the reason why it is mentioned in the Industrial Commission Report.

Still another argument is that shipping gives very low profits. The British ship-owners whose ships ply in Indian waters say that only 5-1/2 per cent. is the total profits. In reality it is 20 per cent., and that is why the Britishers want to retain the Indian shipping trade into their own hands. But apart from that, even if the dividends were low, the coastal trade of India should be in the hands of India, for it helps the economic and commercial condition indirectly to a very great extent, and the benefits derived by them through shipping is immense.

THE REAL CAUSE.

Behind each arguments, under the pretence of economic interest of India, there lay the real cause, namely, the economic exploitation of India for filling British pockets. I hope I have made perfectly clear, as to why the Coastal Reservation Bill is merely the beginning of the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine.

Continuing, Mr. Haji said:—Until now, I have dealt, only with its commercial aspect. Of equal importance is the question of the personnel of the marine. There are two or three main facts concerning these. First is the question of seamen. New Indian Lascars are as good as any other seamen. If we analyse the figures we will see, even though there are 2 Indians to one European, their wages are so low compared to the European, that the Indian Lascar is a better and efficient instrument of labour. Of course this is merely considering him in the most technical economic sense, though of course his standard of living needs to be improved, as it will be if the shipping is transferred in our hands in home waters. In other countries, like Australia, such was not the case, where the Australian seamen was found to be more expensive than the foreign one.

SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Government of India is trying to evolve a scheme whereby two or three Indians are sent every year, by a Government scholarship, to be trained in British shipping yards. But this system for the development of an Indian personnel, like the Civil Service, is very slow in developing. And it would take 60 or 70 years to get the required number of men. So it would be well if we took up men trained in the workshops of Bombay for ordinary cargo vessels of 1,500 or 2,000 tons. Even small ship-building yards can be constructed where ordinary sloop and small cargo vessels can be constructed. This would be an excellent way of training marine engineers for small enterprise, and larger ones would follow in due course. We pay 65 lakhs for our naval defence, and 65 crores are allotted for our military budget. I suggest a part of this to be utilised for the development of such workshops.

The lecturer concluded by saying that these were methods for developing only the coastal shipping of India For the development of sea-borne foreign trade the Mercantile Marine must depend directly on the Government, which would subsidise it, and see to its safety, and offer every possible facilities.

BRITAIN'S "ACHIEVEMENT."

The President then thanking Mr. Haji for his interesting lecture, sarcastically pointed out that every nation did everything for the good of other nations. And the British nation particularly did everything in relation to India for its own economic interests. The large tea plantations were made because 1,000,000 people would not be earning a princely salary of 2 annas a day, or the jute industry where 100 people were crowded in space of 2,000 square yards on a wage 8 annas a day. Similarly in shipping they carried Indian goods, for the benefit of India. Of course the charge of freight was both ways, for the manufacture of Indian raw material which was again sent back to India, at a profit of 50 or 100 per cent. for the bankers, and commission besides the ship-owners were only minor consideration. The real thing was that it was all done for the benefit and good of India.

The meeting terminated a vote of thanks to the President and the lecturer.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

MOTION FOR APPOINTING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE LOST

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, July 18.

A meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board was held yesterday evening, Mr. Leo Rodrigues presiding.

Mr. J. R. Athaide, Chairman, Standing Committee, moved that the post of a Jamadar be created with a starting pay of Rs. 35. Mr. Athaide explained that the exigencies of the work necessitated this appointment. The motion was carried.

On the Appellate Committee 3 members were elected in place of those disqualified. Here Mr. Hiralal Desai who was among the latter, explained that he had attended 8 meetings out of 17 and probably on account of his deficiency of 1/2 a meeting he was disqualified. Besides he said that he had not received due notice from the clerical staff about his disqualification.

The next item evoked some argument and discussion on the legality and order, of a councillor's application for leave that did not bear the signature of the applicant. It was finally ruled by the President that the application was in order and the leave voted for.

Mr. Sawant then moved a proposition appointing an Inquiry Committee to investigate into the cause of the delay in dealing with complaints, cases, and other matters of the Municipality. Explaining the "raison d'etre" of this motion. He said that the sad state of affairs revealed itself when he himself wanted certain papers regarding a case dealt with by him. Then he discovered that in one department, there were 169 cases pending for disposal and several other cases that were hanging on for nearly 10 years.

To this, Prof. Almeida moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Chief Officer for detailed report.

Mr. Hiralal Desai, speaking on the motion, analysed the motion into 3 parts, the first two, being allegations and the last part consisting of the drastic remedy. In connection with the allegations he found that no proofs had been given, nor was the mover able to lay the blame on the right shoulders, and therefore he thought the amendment proper. He also paid a tribute to the endless and untiring zeal of Mr. Sawant in Municipal affairs, and declared that if all members were to emulate his example the Municipality would be a paradise.

The proposition however was lost and the amendment carried.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

The taste for platform oratory and public speaking has of late developed fast in Bandra as practically no Sunday passts away without a debate being held by one club or the other.

This Sunday (21st instant) at 10-30 a.m. in St. Andrew's H. School Hall, "The Rest" Ranwar will be pitted against the St. Andrew's Ex-Students' Association over the statement that The World is getting better." Though the subject may seem too vague and wide for proper discussion, it is understood that the speakers will touch only the salient points involved such as religion, politics, science, and, what will create no little stir, woman.

"The Rest" Ranwar attack will be led by Dr. J. H. Pereir wlith a support of Miss D. Gonsalves, whilst Mr. A. C. Pereira seconded by Miss M. D'Lima, will take the offensive on behalf of the ex-Students Association. The debate promises to be very interesting as both sides seem to be well fortified.

The President of the Bandra Municipality, Mr. Leo Rodrigues will preside.

Calcutta, July 20.—The University Senate to-day permitted those who passed the final M.B. examination under circumstances which did not entitle them to register their names in the United Kingdom to appear again at the Final M.B. Examination under the new regulations. The M.B. Degree obtained after the 12th May 1928 under the new regulations has been recognised by the Council until 31st July, 1929, subject to the satisfactory report by the Inspector appointed by the Indian Government and approved by the Council on the Final Examination under the new regulations.—Free Press.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

SIXTEENTH CENTURY BATTLES REFOUGHT

The stirring days of the sixteenth century, when the Spaniards invaded Belgium, will be seen in a realistic film which will be screened at the Excelsior Theatre to-night under the title of "Two Lovers." It is an adaption of Baroness Orczy's well known novel "Leatherface," a character which is played in the film by Ronald Colman, and it is fully synchronized with music and sound effects by the Vitaphone process. The town of Ghent furnishes the main background of the story, which concerns the restoration of William, Prince of Orange, to the throne of the Dutch lowlands. Under the Duke of Azar, the invading Spaniards are cleverly frustrated in their efforts to stifle Flemish liberty. It is all very realistically done. Two thousand players, turreted castles, giant drawbridges, wild night rides and fierce battles in the swamps are among the things which accompany this fight for freedom, and throughout the film there runs a pretty little love story which is based upon an historical fact. Even at the present day, Ghent with its ancient buildings, including the Chateau des Contes, is an interesting old town, and the film brings back lively recollection to those who have visited or lived in the city.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

—:o:—

Serious as it is, divorce is shown on its amusing side in "Children of Divorces," a lively film which will be screened at the Empire Theatre during the coming week. Actually, however, the film story deals less with divorce than its results, and the latter, as played by Clara Bow and Esther Ralston in their own inimitable manner, is one long round of amusement. The plot doesn't matter a great deal. There are two girls who are virtually jazz orphans and a young man, similarly placed, who falls in love with one, marries the other, and eventually accomplishes an unusual ending in the usual manner. Gary Cooper plays this role admirably, and the settings of night life in New York are particularly good. Two shorter films and the latest issue of the Gaumont Graphic complete the programme at this house.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Besides the Empire Theatre, the Royal Opera House will screen a jazz and divorce film during the coming week. Its title is "His Jazz Bride," being a cinema version of a novel, "The Flapper Wife," which attracted a deal of attention in the States. The story deals with the troubles and trials of a young American bride and depicts the thrill and joy and terror of jazz in a background of life in the pleasure-seeking haunts of society. Marie Prevost is seen at her best in this film, dramatic, coquettish and convincing in all she does, whilst Matt Moore plays the leading male role in a spirited manner. The programme will also include a two-reel comedy entitled "Honeymoon Hospital."

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

A feature of the programme at the Edward Cinema during the week will be a film depicting ancient and modern forms of dancing, a subject which will appeal to a wide circle of people. The main film at this house will be "Prince of Pep," with Richard Talmadge in the leading role, and a two-reel comedy will also be shown. The Empress Theatre will screen a Larry Semon comic and "The Mystic," the latter having just completed a successful run at the Empire.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Laughs, more laughs, and then some more, without interruption, until one's sides really ache. That in a line sums up the newest from masterpiece of Wallace Beery and Raymond Halton, "Firemen, Save My Child", a Paramount super-Comedy picture, which comes to the Wellington Cinema, Dhoor Talao, to-night and this week. In this screaming Comedy, Wallace Beery and Raymond Halton's team work ripens into a fulfilment that has produced a humour classic, the funniest film ever made by a comedy duo. They, as firemen, reveal all the hidden mysteries of the lives of firemen in a ludicrous succession of adventures that, even in the moments when the flames are hottest and the fire burning at its fiercest in the climatic sequence of the picture, arouses hilarious roars. "Firemen, Save My Child" is a roaring, blazing, third alarm of laughter—a furnace of fun—a comedy that first takes a poke at hypocrisy, then wins sympathy for the buddies and finally closes with a super-heated thrill of flame, smoke and water. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette, and a Comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA.

A roaring success continued another week.

If you like fast riding quick shooting, and surprising thrills, you will enjoy the show at The Globe Cinema? sandhurst road, where the feature attraction is FBO's new action picture, "Heading for Danger starring Bob Steele, which is continued for another week.

The story concerns the adventure of the son of an American mine owner, who invades the region south of the rio Grande to protect his father's mining interest. He carries no gun, but the manner in which he deals out justice with a snake whip gives a new and spicy atmosphere to an unusual Western story.

Steel rides like the wind and gives one of his best exhibition of the "cowboy art", performing various new stunts astride his well trained horse Black Beauty. He also appears in a fencing match and handles his blade with the same unerring exactness as he handles his mount.

The love interest is contributed to Jola Mendez, and the cast also Al Ferguson, Tom Forman, The programme also includes a two reel Comedy.

BENGAL GOVERNOR AT DACCA

—:o:—

POLICE FORCE ADVISED TO WIN CONFIDENCE OF PUBLIC.

DACCA, July 19.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal attended this morning annual police parade and distributed rewards to members of the force for meritorious service. Hon. Lady Jackson was present on the occasion.

Addressing the parade, Sir Stanley Jackson said he was satisfied that no effort would be spared to maintain that state of efficiency which the force had shown in the past. The main object of the police must be to attain the confidence of the public whose interest they existed to serve. At the same time public must regard it as their duty to assist and encourage the Police in the discharge of their difficult responsibilities.

The Hon. Lady Jackson presided at the Needle Work Exhibition of the Dacca Intermediate College and distributed diplomas.—A. P.

MALTEKRI DISTURBANCES BANC

—:o:—

NIZAM ORDERS AN INQUIRY

SECUNDERABAD, July 20.

H. E. H. the Nizam in a Firman says: His Highness' Government have after earnest consideration of the recent Maltekri disturbances between Silkhs and the Muslims have resolved to request the Government of India to lend the services of a European Judge from one of the British Indian Provinces to hold an enquiry, whose decision would be final.

SIKH SARDAR'S INTERVIEW.

Regarding these disturbances at Nanded His Highness says that during the discussion of this matter by His Council Sardar Sunder Singh Majaithia who had come on behalf of the Sikhs was present. His Higness granted an interview to the Sirdar and feels confident that his reply in that interview to the rumours that had spread of the attack on Gurudwara will pacify the Sikhs.

DUTY OF GOVT.

His Exalted Highness continuing reiterates the fact that it is the duty of every government to safeguard the interests of all castes and creeds and to protect their places of worship, their lives and their property. This was the policy of his ancestors and he as their successor is following in their footsteps and being a firm believer in religious tolerance, he has issued orders to his government that not only the Gurudwara but also other places of worship should be protected against interference.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

His Exalted Highness has passed special orders to the local police to protect the Gurudwara not only during the present dispute but also in future so that there may be no such disturbances as to cause anxiety to Government and to respect their feelings of people who have enjoyed peace for more than a century under the rule established by Asaf Jah. This policy of religious freedom has made the name of his government illustrious and His Exalted Highness hopes it will ever remain so, for the motto of a ruler should be "Do not grieve and let not others grieve."—Free Press.

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BOMBAY MONDAY JULY 22 1929

DHARAMVIR SINGH'S BAIL APPLICATION

Mr. Chagla's Arguments and Mr. James' Opposition

SESSIONS JUDGE RESERVES JUDGMENT

MEERUT, July 20.

Rai Bahadur Raghunath Pershad, Sessions Judge, heard the arguments on the bail application filed by Chaudhri Dharamvir Singh M.L.C. one of the accused in the Meerut "conspiracy" case.

Mr. Chagla's application requiring the presence of the accused having been granted Dharamvir Singh was present in the court.

MR. JAMES' OBJECTION.

Mr. Langford James drew the attention of the judge to the fact that enquiry had already started before the Special Magistrate and no application had been made before the trying magistrate. He added that acceptance of the application at this stage was bound to prejudice the proceeding now going on. It was not fair that the Sessions Court should give its opinion when it had not heard the opening address and was not acquainted with the proceedings in the lower court. The proper course for the defence, he said, was to apply to the Trying Magistrate.

AN INDEPENDENT APPLICATION.

Mr. Chagla pointed out that it was an independent application and was not a revision. He added that Section 498, Criminal Procedure Code gave wide powers to the Sessions Judge and his discretion retained unfettered. Mr. Chagla quoted several authorities to prove his point and drew the court's attention to the Allahabad case in which Mr. Justice Dalal on a similar case had found fault with certain Sessions Court for not exercising such discretion.

ALLAHABAD CASE NOT APPLICABLE.

Mr. Langford James said the Allahabad case was not applicable as the application there was filed with the police while here the Magistrate had opened proceedings. The lower court was competent to deal with the matter. It was, therefore, totally a different case. Counsel feared the defence had waited too long and now the whole circumstances had changed.

WIDE POWERS OF THE COURT.

Mr. Chagla then opened his arguments. He reminded the court of its wide powers under Section 498. He said that even in India the legislature which had given those powers should not be made to look ridiculous. He quoted instances to show that bail applications had been granted by high courts in cases of persons charged with offences punishable by transportation for life. Mr. Chagla added the prosecution could not produce any evidence to prove that Dharamvir Singh if enlarged on bail would not stand his trial. Proceeding Mr. Chagla said the case was likely to have protracted trial as Mr. Langford James by his long opening address had given it an international importance.

Mr. Langford James:—It has reached Moscow.—(Laughter).

QUESTION OF DURATION.

Mr. Chagla pointed out that in all bail applications the question of duration was given due consideration. If the accused was ultimately acquitted he would have suffered great hardships which would not be of any interest to state. Continuing Mr. Chagla said Dharamvir Singh was a member of the Indian National Congress and was a devout follower of Mahatma Gandhi. A man who was a believer in the creed of Mahatma Gandhi could not have committed an offence opposed to the creeds of non-violence, and could not have worked for armed revolution to overthrow Government. The accused was present in Calcutta during the last session of the Congress had voted for the compromise resolution of Mahatma Gandhi and had opposed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's Independence resolution.

Mr. Langford James objected to this statement as it was not substantiated and was not borne out by any affidavit.

MONSTROUS.

The only solitary instance, continued Mr. Chagla, against his client was that he attended the Conference of Workers and Peasants at Meerut. The Peasants and Workers Party had not been declared illegal. Then again it was an incontrovertible fact that Dharamvir was not present when he was elected Vice President of the Party. Counsel said it would be monstrous to keep anyone in jail on a mere charge of attending a conference of which he was not a member. The accused had never been connected with communists. No letter had been found in his possession about correspondence with any of the accused. There was nothing in the search list which could be justifiably termed as incriminating. Not a single book was recovered which was of communist leanings or character.

Neither was there any book which was proscribed. Concluding Mr. Chagla said that Dharamvir Singh was a member of the U. P. Council and his detention in jail deprived his constituency of his services. He stood on a different footing from others.

THE PROPER PLACE.

Replying, Mr. Langford James said the point of law raised by Mr Chagla in citing the Allahabad case had been reversed by a Full Bench of the Rangoon High Court, as also two other High Courts. He agreed the Court had discretion under Section 498, but the Court had to exercise it judicially. The High Court had laid down that a Court must exercise its powers for particularly special reasons. The proper place for moving the bail application was the trying Magistrate's Court. He had thought it was revision but he now understood it was not so. The present position, therefore, was that Magistrate Eddis' order still stood The Court was not asked to see it and the Court had not heard the whole of the opening address.

"NO MATERIALS!"

Continuing Mr. Langford James pointed out that there were no materials relating to the case before the Court, there was none placed in a legal manner, and nothing said or produced was affirmed in any way. Even the complaint was not before them and the contentions of the Defence were not supported by any affidavit.

Counsel did not accept the defence view that accused was elected Vice-President in his absence. It was said he had taken no part in the proceedings of the Peasants and Workers Party, but this was not stated in the petition. Defence had come to the court with no records and what was worse, had ignored the fact that the case was going on. Crown Counsel declared it would be highly improper for him to disclose his points in this Court when he was adducing evidence in the Magistrate's court.

"PART OF THE CONSPIRACY".

The accused was working among workers and peasants of the country. "The pith and essence of all this is that his work was part of the conspiracy". Two significant documents had been recovered from his possession; one was a book entitled "Call to Action." It was clear the defence counsel had not read it. Crown Counsel stated that from cover to cover there was Moscow literature in the book. In fact it was copied from Bolshevik literature. The accused possessed a copy of Kedar Nath Saigal's presidential address and was the party through whom Communist work was being carried on in India. The Meerut party was part of the All-India Party. Accused had proposed and seconded resolutions at the Peasants and Workers' Conference, evidence on which would come in the lower court. Evidence would be produced on his association with the other accused.

It was made out that his constituency would suffer owing to his absence. Did it mean, asked Mr. Langford James, that members of Councils should at once be released on bail whatever be their offence? The application, concluded the Counsel, was a complete novelty.

The Court reserved judgment.—A. P.

SUBMARINE FOR SECOND WEEK

A scene from "Submarine" starring Jack Holt with Dorothy Rivier, Ralph Graves, which is being shown at the Capitol Cinema.

REPRESSION IN INDIA

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS WARN LABOUR GOVT.

LONDON, July 20.

The League against Imperialism in Britain is unsparing in its efforts, says the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India in bringing to the notice of the public and the members of Parliament the condition of the Meerut prisoners and the increasing arrests and prosecutions of political workers in India. The League is whipping up the voters to put questions to their members to move in the matter of Indian repression. It is also holding meetings.

One such meeting was held at the Essex Hall where resolutions protesting against Indian repression and demanding the withdrawal of Meerut prosecution and release of political prisoners were passed. The meeting also warned the Labour Government as also the British Labour Party against continuance of the exploitation of low-paid Labour in the Colonies and demanded that the lower standard of life be fought wherever found. The meeting warned the Labour Government against following the Tory policy.—Free Press Beam Service.

MADRAS JUDGE DEAD

MR. O. THANIKACHELLAM CHETTY

MADRAS, July 21.

Death occurred this morning at 10 o'clock of Mr. O. Thanikachellam Chetty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court after a short illness for about 12 days of diabetic fever. He was only recently appointed to Chief Judge's appointment and was a prominent member of the Justice Party. He was a member of the first two reformed Councils.—Free Press.

"DRUMMOND CASTLE" EXPLORED

DIVERS RECOVER SHIP'S PAPERS

GOLD AND DIAMOND IN STRONG ROOM INTACT

LONDON, July 20.

Rome.—The "Artiglio" divers are reported to have successfully explored "Drummond Castle,' entered the strong room where gold and diamonds are stored and found everything intact. They were even able to compute the quantity and recover the ship's papers.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT PRESIDENT CHARGED

SEDITION CASE POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY

AMRITSAR, July 20.

District Magistrate of Amritsar framed a charge under section 124-A I.P.C. in three separate cases against Ghazi Abdur Rehman, President, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Hakim Sikandar Khizar, Secretary, Local Congress Committee, and Chairman, Naujawan Bharatsabha Conference, Ajit Singh, General Secretary, Naujawan Bharat Sabha, respectively for making speeches in a public meeting held on 19th June, congratulating Bhagat Singh and Dutt. All the three accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge.

Case was adjourned till 24th July. A. P.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN ORTHODOX COMMUNITY

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, July 20.

Last night an interesting ceremony took place at Cawnpore in connection with a widow re-marriage in a community which has been generally known here for its rigid conservatism.

Srimati Baraswati Devi, a child widow and daughter of Lalal Hamarain Arora of Cawnpore was married to Lalal Kishorilal Arora of Bombay. Both the bride and bridegrooms are young.

Several well-known persons of the Arora community hailing from distant cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Bharatpur, Agra, Muttra, etc., attended the function which was performed with more or less Sanatanist rites.

MASS ATTITUDE TOWARDS BOYCOTT PROGRAMME

CLOTH DEALERS SYMPATHETIC

LAHORE, July 19.

In a statement to the Associated Press regarding his impressions as to the attitude of the people towards the Congress Programme of Boycott of Foreign coth, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, Boycott Committee, who left Lahore to-day, stated that the situation as disclosed to the boycott deputation during their tour was quite hopeful. The masses both in town and in rural areas were ready to respond to an encouraging extent as long as a steady propaganda was maintained by the Congress.

SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF CLOTH DEALERS.

The attitude of cloth dealers was sympathetic and there was no doubt that the discussions which the boycott deputation had had with them would result in a reduction of orders abroad. But they could respond adequately only if the ordinary consumer of foreign cloth was approached to do his duty to the nation. Mr. Jairamdas said that a factor which was absolutely indispensable for the success of the boycott programme was the organisation of an extensive tour to all the provinces by the front rank leaders. —A. P.

PRISONER CREATES SCENE IN LOCK-UP

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CONSTABLES AND POLICE OFFICIALS

CALCUTTA, July 20.

A sensation was created at the Jorabagan Court by Sheik Mustan, a dangerous and bad character who was arrested on Friday night. It is reported the accused severely assaulted one prisoner in the Thana lock-up and also constables, a sub-inspector and the Inspector who went to remonstrate. Considerable difficulty was experienced in producing the accused before the Deputy Commissioner in the course of which the accused bit a constable, shouted and became boisterous, attracting a crowd, when produced before the Magistrate, the accused became quiet and was remanded to custody with the help of sergeants. —Free Press.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDUL LAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road Bombay.

AHMEDABAD MILLS

Saved By Bombay Strike!

HOW 18D. RATIO CRIPPLES INDUSTRY

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association this evening Sheth Chamanlal Parekh, President, said that it was necessary to record the services rendered by the Labour Union which had been found anxious to arrive at mutual settlements in all cases of complaints.

EFFECT OF BOMBAY STRIKE.

The position of the Ahmedabad mills was full of anxiety during the first half of 1928 but in the latter part of the year the long strike in the Bombay mills checked the downward tendency of the market and thus accidentally saved the Ahmedabad mills from the position of making losses as compared with the previous year. Such a phase of temporary disorganisation in the industry in one centre reflecting on the position in other centre was unforeseen, a circumstance which could not be considered in taking stock of the industry as a whole.

RUINOUS RATIO WORKS HAVOC.

The foreign imports which received bounty, as it were, of 12-1/2 per cent. owing to the fixing of the exchange at 1s. 6d. kept cutting the Indian industry under the feet. Japan seemed to have strengthened its position asin the current year during the first four months 165 million yards cloth had been imported into India against 85 million yards during the same period last year. He concluded by saying that it was regrettable that Government still continued to watch the situation calmly and remained indecisive as to the measure for the protection of the Indian mill industry.—A. P.

DISLOCATION OF TRAIN SERVICE IN BIKANER.

The Traffic Manager, Bikaner State Railway, Bikaner, wires under date July 20th:—

Owing to damage to line by rain running of trains between Sri Bijeynagar and Anupgarh branch has been suspended till further advice.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF MANAGING COMMITTEE

The following officebearers and members of the Managing Committee were elected at the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association held on Friday the 19th July for the ensuing yoor:—

President: Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.

Vice-President: Sheth Sakarlal Balabhai

Joint Honorary Secretries 1. Sheth Shantilal Mangaldas, 2. Sheth Popatlal H. Nagri..

Members: 1. Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai 2. Sheth Narsibhai Lallubhai, 3. Sheth Ratilal Nathalal, 4. Sheth Narsidas Jeykisondas, 5. Sheth Jayantilal Amratlal, 6. Sheth Amratlal Kalidas.

THE CHOOLAI MILL STRIKE.

MADRAS, July 19.

The Choolai mill strike in which about 2,000 workmen are now involved continues. It is understood that the Madras Labour Union has requested the Labour Commissioner to help in arriving at a settlement. —A. P.

BENGAL'S OVERSEAS TRADE FIGURES

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Overseas trade figures of the province for the last year show that Bengal enjoyed a year of prosperity and steady progress helped by stable exchange of good crops and peaceful industrial conditions at home and abroad. Indian Jute Mill's profits amounted to seven crores 23 thousand against 6 crores 67 thousand in 1927. On the import side, piecegoods trade was diappointing, and it is believed to be partly due to the permanent relinquishment of some of Calcutta's trade in favour of Karachi. United Kingdom's share in the total value of imports has fallen from 58 to 52 per cent on the export side. The share has dropped from 29 to 23 per cent. —Free Press.

WHO SAYS HE'S ILL?

Nadir Khan Up and Doing

DIRECTS OPERATION IN ALIKHEL

PESHAWAR, July 20.

Col. Ghulam Muhammad, late chief Medical Officer, Afghanistan, contradicts the statement that General Nadir Khan is lying precariously ill in a village near Thal. Nadir Khan has no desire to return to India. He is now at Alikhel directing operations.—A. P.

NADIRKHAN'S BRILLIANT VICTORY

WAITING FOR OPPORTUNE MOMENT TO ATTACK KABUL

PESHAWAR, July 19.

In the course of a letter to his friend Mr. M A Hakim, Nadir Khan says:—"On the 14th July our lashkar under the command of Shah Mahmud entered the Lohgar Valley. Fighting commenced on the following day in the vicinity of Khushi. Sixteen hours' fierce fighting forced the enemy to retreat, leaving one big gun, six machine guns, over the thousand rifles and a lot of ammunition. The enemy's casualities amounted to six hundred killed. After this brilliant victory, the lashkar continued its march and besieged Karezidarvesh, the key to Kabul, whose fall will certainly mean a death blow to Bacha's forces. Nadir Khan further states that Mahomed Hasham's forces under the command of General Gulmahomed within twelve miles of Kabul are awaiting orders to attack. He concludes that he will not give orders to attack unless he is in a position to attack Kabul from the Lohgar side which, during the ordinary course of events, should not take more than a week.—A. P.

EXECUTION OF ALI AHMED JAN

A man who arrived here from Kabul in five days confirms the news of the execution of Ali Ahmed Jan on the 12th July. He adds that on Ali Ahmed Jan's refusal to owe allegiance to Habibullah he was brought up before the Kazi's Court and was charged with creating havoc and bloodshed in the Eastern Province by proclaiming himself as King and fighting against and abusing the present Amir. He was tried under the so-called Shiracat and was condemned to death. He was blown off some three miles away from Kabul.—A.P.

BUSSEY COAL DISTILLATION

MR. CLYNES NOT TO ATTEND OPENING

LONDON, July 20.

The facts that Mr. Clynes has at the last moment abandoned his intention to attend the opening of Bussey Coal Distillation at Glenborg in Scotland, the biggest of its kind in the world, is the subject of comment, as the announcement that Mr. Clynes will attend the opening had occasioned flutterings among the Labour left wingers who objected to the Home Secretary associating himself with a capitalist undertaking. The official explanation of Mr. Clynes' absence was that Parliamentary business in connection with the question about M. Trotsky prevented his leaving London.

Mr. Clynes' place will be taken by Lord Elmley, son of Earl Beauchamp. —Reuter.